REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,551.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 48 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd May 1873, at 4 P.M.

May 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 3	Leave Alleppy	,, 9
,, Ratnagherry 4	,, Tuticorin	,, 11
,, Vingorla 4	,, Colombo	,, 12
,, Carwar 5	,, Galle	,, 13
,, Goa 5	,, Nerapatam	,, 16
,, Mangalore 6	,, Madras	,, 18
,, Cannanore 7	,, Coconada	,, 20
,, Tellicherry 7	,, Vizagapatam	,, 21
,, Badagatam 7	,, Bimlipatam	,, 21
,, Calicut 8	,, Gopanlpore	,, 22
,, Beypore 8	,, False Point	,, 23
,, Cochin 9	Arrive CALCUTTA	,, 25

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from there by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every fifteen days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

April 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 25	Leave BUSREH	,, 14
,, Kurrachee 29	,, Fao	,, 14
,, Guadur 30	,, Kuwait	,, 15
,, Muscat ..... May 2	,, Bushire	,, 16
,, Bunder Abbas 4	,, Linga	,, 19
,, Linga 6	,, Bunder Abbas	,, 20
,, Bahrein 8	,, Muscat	,, 22
,, Bushire 8	,, Guadur	,, 24
,, Fao 10	,, Kurrachee	,, 27
Arrive BUSREH 11	Arrive BOMBAY	,, 30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, H.P., Commander R. Hardgrave, will be despatched on DAY, the 2nd May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about the 20th instant.)

THE Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, 907 tons register, 300 horse power, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, £50.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine S.S. HIDALGO, 1,500 Tons, will leave about the 28th April. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-class Passengers only, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

To be followed by the "Xantho."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA and MARSEILLES on the 1st of each month.

BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	38	23	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	35	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (Transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children over 3 and above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st May 1873.

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st June 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HEDIVE	3,742 Tons	800 H.P., on 14th April.
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	500 ,, on 28th ,,
INDUS	3,478 ,,	500 ,, on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 8th April 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,

6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

London.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. Liverpool.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

Calcutta.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 28th April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain W. Soames, will Leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 21st April 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 42 Bales of Veravul Cotton at Colaba in the "Jatha" of Thacker Khatao Damjee, opposite the Fort Press.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd day of April 1873 at 4 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of Sha Somchund Methaand on behalf of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, the following Bales of Cotton, viz :—

42 Bales { 11 Bales, 7 Candies } Veravul Cotton, surveyed { 31 do. 29 do. } and stamped by Messrs. Ritchie, Steven & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street,

1 Bales Twist, 3 cases sarrics, 15 cases eau-de-cologne of yellow ticket, 2 cases cutlery, 1 case patent spring box vesta wax matches, 1 case glass buttons, one case superior Turkish caps, 20 cases German beer, 25 boxes St. Estephe claret, 4 case rubby beads.

By order and on account and risk of the Indentor, Dhunjeebhoy Sorerjee—

B B—C—15 Cases Gilt Mouldings.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS MACHINERY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COTTON GINNING AND CLEANING FACTORIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M. on the premises, without reserve, the remainder of the Machinery and Plant, Steam-engine, and fixed shed of the Mayo Cotton Cleaning and Ginning Factory, in Upper Duncan Road, consisting of 1 Brighton (single) Cotton-opener by Hetherington & Sons, a large platform weighing machine, shafting, pulleys, belting, tools, implements, water tank, sheds, &c., &c.

SALE of Valuable LANDED PROPERTY in the Rajwada Oart, on the Girgaum Back Road.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd April at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Nathoo Tenajee and Vagra Tulsee, trading under the name of Gema Kasrajee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Balcrishna Hurrichandjee, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 27th July 1871 and executed by the said Mortgagor to the said Mortgagees :—All that piece of Freehold land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the Rajwady Oart on the Girgaum Back Road, within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the public road leading to the said Rajwada Oart, in the registration Subdistrict of Bhuleshwar, and bounded on the east by the said public road leading to the said Rajwada Oar, on the west by the property of Govind Baboojee, on the north by the property of the late Balarishna Dwarkajee, and on the south by the property of Moroba Wamonjee, which said property contains by admeasurement 397 6/9 square yards, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 54, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 955.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 22nd April 1873.

NOTICES.

BURLINGTON HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON IS NOW OPEN, 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

W. H. HARRIS, F.C.S., (Author of Cattle Food Adulterations, &c.) ANALYST & CONSULTING CHEMIST.

SOILS, Waters, Ores, Damaged Goods and every description of CHEMICAL and MICROSCOPICAL ANALYSES CONDUCTED.

Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 24th April to 5th May (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. PUGH,

Manager in India.

21st April 1873.

PALM LEAVES.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOS.

EDITED BY A LADY.

IN bringing this Periodical before the Public, and giving it the title of "Palm Leaves," the Projectors entertain the idea of combining instruction with amusement, and culling from the Land of Palms some of its ancient legendary, traditions and antiquities, and giving a deeper knowledge than that generally possessed to its sometimed residents and the public at large. It will further contain, for general information and amusement, articles and essays relating to topics engrossing the interest of the present time.

It will be edited on the following subjects :—Sociology, Literature, Art and science—including chiefly History, Antiquities, Travels, Biblio aphy, Poetry, and Oriental Literature, &c.

All Communications are to be forwarded to the Editor of "Palm Leaves," at 10, Lindsay Street, Chowringhee, Calcutta, where the Subscribers' names can also be registered.

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THACKER, VINING, & CO.

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Plimsoll's Our Seamen. Cheap Edition	Rs. 1 8
The Practitioner. Vol. 9	6 12
Student's Hand Book to University of Oxford	1 8
Woodward's National Architect	37 8
Bowen's Present Condition of Muhammadanism in India	1 4
Mayo's "Never Again"	3 12
Year Book of Facts, 1873	3 4
Crosland's Essay on Apparitions	1 8
Richardson's Operator's Hand Book of Wood Working, Factories and Machinery	3 4
Wilson's Hand Book of Hygiene	5 8
Dawson's Story of the Earth and Man	4 12
Charles the First, an Historical Tragedy, by W. G. Wills	1 8
Kauffer's Steam in the Engine, its Heat, and its Work	2 4
Gilbart on Banking. New edition	10 0
Flammarions, the Atmosphere	18 12
Eastern Legends and Stories in English Verse, by Lieut. Norton Powlett, R.A.	4 0
Transactions of Social Science Association, 1872	7 8
Carlyle's Life of Schiller	1 4
A Lady's Life among the Mormons	3 0
Waverly Novels. Pocket Edition. Vols 1, 2, 3 ; 6 ch	1
Ainsworth's Star Chamber. New illustrated edn.	3 12
Murray's Manual of Mythology	5 12
Lessons in Hygiene and Surgery from the Franco-Prussian War, by Dr.	6 12
Field Marshal Sir George Pollock's Life and Correspondence	11 4
Marryatt's Peter Simple. New illustrated edn.	2 4
,, King's Own do.	2 4
Lowell's Poetical Works	3 0
Spalding's All Mail-ble Life and Teaching of Mahomet	1 8
Adventures Afloat and Ashore, by Parker Gillmore. 2 vols.	13 4
Atchley's Bible's Price Book	2 4
The Depths of the Sea, by Dr. Wyville Thompson, of the "Challenger" Expedition	20 0
Bindon Scoley on steam. New Edition, 1873	22 8
Tinsley's Magazine. Vol 11	3 0
Miller's Romance of Astronomy do.	2 8
Forces' Plain Home Talk (on Medical Subjects)	6 12
Taylor's Geological Stories	2 8
Adventures of W. Bonaker and Verdant Green	1 8
Sir J. Thompson's Clinical Lectures on Urinary Organs	3 12
Hindoo Tales, translated from the Sanskrit	3 12
Smith's Primary History of Britain	1 8
Athill on Diseases of Women	3 12
Dods' Parliamentary Companion, 1873	3 0
Statesman's Year Book, 1873	6 12
Leon Owen's Romance Hard to Life	3 12
Lodge's Peerage, 1873	20 0
Thompson's Works. New Library Edition. 6 vols	19 0
Kooliys on Field Fortifications	3 0
The School and the Army in Germany and France, by Major-Gen. Oral W. B. Hazen, U.S.A.	6 12
Parkin on Epidemiology	3 4
Johnson on Oriental Religions—India	15 0
Robertson's (Rev. W.) Life and Letters. 2 vols	4 12
Chapman's Dramatic Works. 3 vols	18 12
Milton's Patent Gypsum and Treatment of Skin Diseases	6 12
Thomson and Tait's Elements of Natural Philosophy. Part I.	5 12
Lectures on Precious Stones, by H. Zimmern	3 4
Eyre's Steam and the Steam Engine	3 0
Woodthorpe's History of the Lushai Expedition	9 8
The Horsemaster's Family Estable	10 12
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Hesiod & Theognis.	1 8
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Thornbury and his Lady—Out in the World from the works of the First Duke and Duchess of Newcastle	3 0
Kominck's Manual of Chemical Analysis and Assaying for Iron	3 12
Smith's Grove's Historical Atlas of Ancient Geography. Part I.	13 4
Cassell's History of the Franco-German War. 2 vols	6 12
Trench's Sermons, preached in Ireland	6 12
Bennett on Billiards, edited by Cavendish, 200 plates	13 4
Cassell's Book of Birds. Vol. 4	6 12
Court Beauties—Chas. II, folio plates	13 0
Murchison's Siluria, 5th edition, 200 engravings	11 0
Boyce's To the Cape for Diamonds	8 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

SMALL COAL FOR SALE.—SUITABLE for BRICK and LIME BURNING or SMITHS' and ENGINE FIRES. Apply to the AGENT of the NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY, Limited, Gadawarra.

4th April 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till noon on the 29th instant for the execution by Contract of Ordinary and Petty Repairs to Barracks and Public Buildings at Colaba, Mazagon, Malabar Point, Cross Island, Middle Ground, Dolphin Rock, Oyster Rock, Butchers' Island, Elephanta, Pow Peer, and Hog Island for the Season 1873-74.

The Survey Reports and Conditions and Forms of Contract can be seen, and Copies of the Schedules of Rates on which the Tenders are to be based, obtained by personal application at the Defence Office, and payment by each applicant of Rs. 5. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. M. [illegible], Captain, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, [illegible]n, 19th April 1873.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, 1866, and of the INDIAN PENINSULAR LONDON, and CHINA BANK, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the REMOVAL of PAUL EDWARD BENDIR, one of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, and for the appointment of a Liquidator in his place and stead, will be presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 19th April, instant, by certain Contributories of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, instant. Any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to be heard in the matter of the said Petition should appear at the hearing himself or by his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same on application for the day next by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 17th day of April 1873.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,

Solicitors for the Petitioners.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the following business :—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, stating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished him with the Accounts of the past quarter.

2. Government Resolution, No. 930, stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be obliged by the result of the reference regarding the question of the further prosecution of the Towers Project being reported to him when the Municipal Commissioners able to do so.

3. Government Resolution No. 147 C. W. 531, sanctioning the construction of a [illegible] the proposed overbridge near the Cooperage to join the Colaba Main Road.

4. Petition of Chintamon Damodhur and Purshotum Damodhur, complaining that the Municipal Commissioner had refused the full payment of the amount of the accumulated rent, amounting to Rs. 1,136 due to them on account of their shawl, situated at Pydhoni, which was for several years in the occupation of the Engineer of the Municipality.

5. Petition of the inhabitants of Khetwady complaining against the uncovered state of the gutters in their locality. The Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.

6. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 1616, stating that he will apply for the sanction of the Worshipful Bench to the sale of the old Mutton Slaughter House at Mahim.

7. Memo. of the Municipal Commissioner No. 1398, forwarding copy of an application from Dr. J. Macalister for the post of Health Officer.

8. Application from Mr. Rienzi Walton, Acting Executive Engineer, for the appointment of Executive Engineer to the Municipality, on application from Mr. A. R. Binnie for do.

9. Memo. of the Municipal Commissioner No. 1748, forwarding a list of ground sold by the Municipality during the first quarter of the year 1873.

10 The Municipal Commissioner will lay before the Bench an estimate of the cost of filling in the low ground at Worlee, for some time past used as a Hindu Burial Ground, and apply for special action to the necessary outlay at the rate of Rs. 2-4 per brass ; it having been requisite to proceed with the work in anticipation of sanction to the outlay.

11. The Commissioner will report the special arrangements it has been necessary to make for the removal of night soil, owing to the stoppage of the discharge pipe at Carnac Bunder Depôt, and ask for sanction to the outlay incurred on such special arrangements, which necessitate the carrying of night soil to Cammatteepoora and the construction of a drain and tank thereat.

12. The Commissioner will apply for sanction to the work of dry stone pitching Vehar Dams No. 2 and 3 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,753.

13. The Commissioner of Customs having represented that it is absolutely necessary that the 25 puttewallas employed under him in the collection of the special duty on Tobacco, snuff, &c., should receive new clothing, and the two being a provision in the Budget for the same, the Municipal Commissioner will ask for sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 340-2-9 for such clothing.

14. The Commissioner will lay a statement of payments made in 1873 on account of liabilities of 1872 before the Bench and apply for sanction to the.

After the disposal of the above business the Municipal Commissioner will ask for sanction to a further payment of Rs. 1,692 on account of the law charges and costs in the suit of Varjeevandas Madhowdas and another v. the Corporation.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1968, on the subject of the completion of the Revenue Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay by Lieut.-Colonel Laughton.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th April 1873.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

WANTED.

WANTED, a HEAD CLERK, for the Office of the Undersigned. Pay Rs. 50 per month, with 40 per cent. Batta when travelling. Applicants are requested to forward Copies of Testimonials, but no one need apply who is not well acquainted with the work.

J. C. POTTINGER, C.E.,

Executive Engineer, Fulahi Division, Hyderabad Sind.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a respectable EUROPEAN, who has held good appointments and can give good references. No objection to proceed to any part of India. Address "E R G," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

BOARD and LODGING, with an EUROPEAN FAMILY at Byculla.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with the above at moderate terms. The Bungalow is well situated, with large Compound and Stabling, at a distance of about two minutes walk from the Railway Station. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

NOTICES.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of April 1873, immediately after the QUARTERLY MEETING, to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1873.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 17th April 1873.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, 2, RAMPART ROW, SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHIPS SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ROWLAND and CO., SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

FRITH'S NEW SERIES of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, Rs. 15 per Dozen, EMBRACING THE PRINCIPAL Cities, Buildings, and Views Throughout India.

Sole Agents, Bombay,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions, with or without HORSES ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS may be HIRED at a moderate charge. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses also under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Burdett, Manager or at No. 12, Military Square, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, one new, well made, single-seated BROUGHAM, two young AUSTRALIAN MARES, trained in double and single harness.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, HOCKIN'S SEIDLITZ POWDER, BISHOP'S EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons ; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell ; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The finest oil is that which is most devoid of colour, taste, and smell. Chemical Analysis leads to support to the opinion, at one time entertained, that the brown oil was superior, as a therapeutical agent, to the pale oil.—Dr. Pereira.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES ; Capsuled and labelled with our Trade Mark.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

H. PERCIVAL, BORDEAUX.—CLARETS, COGNACS, CHAMPAGNES, SARDINES, TINNED VEGETABLES, &c. Correspondents wanted. First Class Bankers. References required.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES. INDIA PALE ALE, DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND EXTRA STOUT,

Brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and skill acquired by

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES, EDINBURGH.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CHAMPAGNE, Giesler & Co.'s finest Creaming ..... per doz.	Rs. 38
,, Renandin Bollinger & Co.'s Comet Brand ,,	35
,, Livingston and Niven's ..... ,,	35
MOSELLE, Deinhard & Co.'s Moselle Mousseux ..... ,,	34
SHERRY, Livingston and Niven's highly approved ..... ,,	21
BEER, Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale bottled by Hall & Co., in quarts at Rs. 5-8 per doz. ; Pints, Rs. 3-12 per doz.	
WHISKEY, very fine old Highland ..... ,,	18

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

VOLKART BROTHERS PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,, ,,
Steinwein	,, 24 ,, ,,
Rudesheimer	,, 24 ,, ,,
Hochheimer	,, 24 ,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,, ,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30 ,,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 21ST APRIL 1873.

EXCHANGE on London has closed at the same rates ruling for the last two days, the tendency still being a little in favour of buyers.

Government Securities are weaker, and few transactions.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11 11/32d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 11¼d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 9/32d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 13/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99¾ nominal.
Do. demand..... 100

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225 to 225½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 110½
Four & half per cent. ... ...104½ to 104¾
Four per cent. ... ...102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 103
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.....92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 127) per Bond.....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 5½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 22½
Bar Silver... ... ... 56½
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS.—There has been an increasing enquiry for "sail," and nothing is to be got now under £2-15. The "Iron Cross," 1,541 tons, formerly the steamer "Robert Lowe," about due, has been let out to arrive for Liverpool at £2-10. By Canal Steamers rates are a little weaker, and we quote £2-18-9, at which rate the "Wm. Corry" engaged 3,000 bales this month's shipment.

Steamers due this week, "Tiber," 1,412 tons; "Xantho," 1,454 tons; "Potomac," 1,505 tons; "Orchis," 1,153 tons; "Sea Gull," 966 tons; and "Bellona," 1,450 tons.

London ... Cotton ..... } No ships.
Cases .....
Seeds .....
Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 15s. 0d. p.t.-nl.
Liverpool Myrabolams ..... £2 2s. 6d.
Coir bills ..... £0 17s. 6d.
Seeds ..... £2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre ... Cotton..... } £3 0s. 0d. nominal.
Coffee.....
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
China ... Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 6 per bale.
Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay..... s.s. Rs. 15 p. ton.; ship Rs. 14½ p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Owing to the departure of the Overland mail the business done yesterday has been on a very small scale, and prices remain quite unaltered. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

850 pieces GreyShirtings (inf) 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. at Rs. 5 11 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,, at ,, 4 4 0
1,500 ,, ,, Madapollams 32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,, at ,, 2 2 6
450 pairs White Dhoties 44 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 1 14 0

COTTON.

The market has been quiet but steady, and prices show little or no change. The purchasers are buying freely at lower prices, and consequently a fair business continues to be done. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready).....at Rs. 195 to Rs. 200
,, Akote ,, ...at ,, 205 to ,, 207
,, Broach M.G. ,, ...at ,, 230 to ,, 240
,, Hingunghaut ,, ...at ,, 225 to ,, 235
,, Dhollera (May delivery) .....at ,, 204 to ,, 206

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100 candies New Wudwan Ready .....at Rs. 199-200
250 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 200
250 ,, ,, 10 days .....at ,, 198
250 ,, ,, Bhownuggur S ,, ...at ,, 278
50 ,, ,, Ready .....at ,, 205
25 ,, ,, Mowa ,, ...at ,, 207
150 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 207
125 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 206-207
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 209½
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 207
100 ,, ,, Broach M.G. ,, ...at ,, 236
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 236
50 ,, ,, Veerumgaum ,, ...at ,, 192
25 ,, ,, Bhoree ,, ...at ,, 195
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 190

In Yarns and Metals no change of importance has occurred, and no sales are reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Bank of Bombay 1st, Issue. Spinning shares steady. Bombay Press declining.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per Sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	85
12,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	750
16,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	228¼
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China ...	250
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	109
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	233
.....	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	106-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1,455
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	109
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s	Mazagon Land	875
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.....	1,750
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,330
200	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,005
600	150	150	35*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,370
150	2,000	all	300p.s	Great Eastern	2,050
750	1,000	all	...	Jeevraj Ballo Mills	995
2,500	1,000	all	160p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,075 xd
500	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,030
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	2,900
600	2,500	2,400	160p.s	Royal.....	2,050
00	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	2,100
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	835
100	5 0	all	10p.ct	Albert king Co.....	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	280
150	12,000	11,000	100p.s	Apollo Press Co.....	6,800
200	2,000	all	200p.s	Bombay Press Co.....	1,550
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New.....	385
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,150
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	5,650
350	2,000	all	250p.s	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	6,600
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	675
200	1,000	all	200 p.s	French Press Co	725
2	5,000	6,000	225 p.s	Hydr aulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	825
200	500	350	42½ p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	635
120	2,500	all	250 p.s	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co.....	480
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	191	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 19th April, compared with the statement issued on 12th April :—

LIABILITIES.	12th April.	19th April.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid .....Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	231,60,965	226,01,262
Do. do. do. at Branches.	40,72,237	39,68,270
Other Deposits	118,25,960	116,—,529
Post Bills	30,035	29,00
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	5,91,571	4,77,954
Rs.	467,55,468	458,32 025

ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	54,34 435	59,22,759
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,62,721	20,79,613
Loans, on Security of do do.	21,74,505	24,25,987
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,090	9,222
Bills Discounted.....	137,25,088	128,21,729
Stamps	5,445	5,283
Head Stock ..... Rs. 4,94,796		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000	4,19,793	4,19,796
Bullion	3,68,531	3,65,224
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	7,95,118	6,88,521
Cash and Currency Notes	226,67,759	210,94,011
Rs.	467,55,468	458,32,025

CALCUTTA.—17TH APRIL.

The following transactions were reported :—
In Government Securities :—
4 per cents, at Rs. 102-8, and small sums at Rs. 102-10 to 102-12.
4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104-10.
5½ per cents, at Rs. 110-8.
—In shares :—
National Bank shares, at Rs. 110.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Bangalore (s)	Burne.....	Sydney, March 25.
	Euphrates (s)	McIville.....	Bussorah, April 3.
	Maude (s)	Britta n.....	Newcastle, March 4.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	McNeil	Goa, April 11.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Sir Bartle Frere (s)..	Drewitz	Cutch.
	Ranbow (s).....	Tysadale.....	Coast and Goa.
	Mirfortune.....	Dunn	Akyab.
	Ruby	Gray	Rangoon.
	Golconda (s).....	Shallard	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Water Witch, Findlay, to Moulmein.
Ship Glenroy, Bews, to Calcutta via Madras.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Maude, to London.
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Rutnagherry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Emblehope, s, 25 boxes soap, Dorabjee Bejunjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Conflict, 5 cases portwine, Payne & Co.
John Lawrence, 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.
Bewick, 2 cases sherry, 1 case hock, 1 case brandy, and 1 case champagne, Henry Rogers & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Memfi, 2 cases brass leaves, Nasrojee Sewjee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, 6 cases butter, Hajee Esmail.

FROM BORDUEAX.

Bordigalla, 14 hogsheads brandy, E M Settna.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hannah Law, 260 bales cotton, V Brothers.
Octavia, 116 bales cotton, H Dods & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 200 bales cotton, G Lockhart & Co.
Thunderbolt, s, 200 bales cotton, S Moojee ; 118 bales cotton, M Wootumchund.
Clara, s, 25 bales wool, C Duriana mull ; 61 bales cotton, D Cullianjee ; 125 bales cotton, D H Cama & Co ; 75 bales cotton, P Luckmedas.
Bride of Lorne, 60 casts horns, H M Natha ; 250 bales cotton, V Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, G Mahadowjee & Co ; 919 bundles linseed, C Hearjee.
Wimbledon, 45 bales wool, P Kessowjee ; 45 bales cotton, M Mooljee ; 30 bales wool, R Vussunjee ; 50 bales cotton, S Narronjee ; 35 bales wool, K Ramjee ; 2 bales cotton, F H Jewabboy ; 200 bales cotton, K Nixon & Co.
Kirkwood, 50 bales cotton, H Lilladhur ; 100 bales cotton, E Latham & Co ; 214 bales cotton, G Futtechund ; 3,150 bundles coir yarn, S S Narrelwala.
Annot Lyle, 300 bales cotton, B Ambaidass ; 51 bales cotton, P Luckmedass ; 250 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co.
Emblehope, s, 55 bales wool, N Mooljee ; 192 bales cotton, G Futtachund ; 27 cases saltpetre, D Khimjee ; 70 bales wool, D Sassoon & Co ; 150 boxes saltpetre, N Narron ; 2 bales wool, K Furmanund ; 762 bundles myrabollams, B Alladinbhoy ; 3,400 bundles coir yarn, S S Narrelwala ; 10 bales wool, N Mooljee.
Bewick, s, 1,300 bundles myrabollams, R Brothers ; 45 bales cotton, J O Yajnik ; 35 bales cotton, N Bhimjee ; 135 bales cotton, T Mooljee & Co.
Hidalgo, s, 49 bags linseed, V Ebram ; 82 bales cotton, Owen and Okell ; 54 bales cotton, S Dinshaw ; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co ; 51 bales wool, J Chelaram ; 84 bales cotton, C Nensee ; 500 bales cotton, W Hsace & Co ; 34 bales wool, C Nensee ; 55 bales wool, W Nicol & Co ; 158 bales cotton, K Jewa ; 30 bales wool, B Canjee.
William Corry, s, 450 bales cotton, The London A and A Co ; 475 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 250 bales cotton, G Lockhart & Co.
Stephenson, s, 12 cases M of P shells and 2 bundles T shells, C Nanjee.
Helen Scott, 1,000 bundles coir yarn, P Narronjee.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, s, 16 cases shawls, Sir C Forbes & Co.
Maude, s, 76 bundles nuxvomica, M Sewjee ; 57 pieces E teeth, N Dameder ; 7 bales hides, R Alladinbhoy ; 1,600 bundles coir yarn, J Sittaram ; 10 packages aniseed, M Sewjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia, s, 117 bags gingelly seed, T Arabee ; 201 bags teel seed, F Scott & Co. ; 45 bales aloe fibre, S Tyebjee and Co ; 425 bags gingely seed, H A H Essa.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 7 bales hides, F Scott & Co ; 1 bale hide, P Cassels & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia, s, 590 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia, s, 3,090 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Arabia, s, 2 bales skins, F Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 10 packages gum, E F Mahomed ; 10 chests opium, H Esmail & Hubib ; 7 chests opium, F Ameejiboy ; 60 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium, A A A Khaluck ; 45 chests opium, N J Abrahim ; 22 chests opium, C Ebram ; 54 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 6 chests opium, R Khimjee ; 9 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia ; 4 chests opium, G Baldewdass ; 21 chests opium, J Peerbhoy ; 27½ chests opium, D Ramsook ; 31 chests opium, D C Tata.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore, s, 1 chest opium, N Purmanund ; 15 chests opium, N Soorujmull ; 7 chests opium, R Calooram ; 23 chests opium, A Burjorjee Mody and Co ; 10 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 25 chests opium, T Gunabhaidass ; 18 chests opium, D Ramsook ; 10 chests opium, H Hirewdass ; 3 chests opium, G Nursingdass ; 4 chests opium, M Parbhoodas ; 7 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co ; 2 chests opium, G Shobhagmull ; 2 chests opium, D Chooneelall ; 8½ chests opium, G Baldewdass ; 9 chests opium, L Lillachund ; 16 chests opium, S Khetserdass ; 24 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—21ST APRIL, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Suez, 21st April, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 19th April, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 40 hours 10 minute.

Via Suez, 20th April ..... P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hours 27 minutes.

Latest date fr m China.

Via Singapore, 21st April, 5 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 26 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 21st April, 4-59 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 31 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th to 8 P.M. of the 21st April is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 58	0 6
,, Galle	2 2	0 50
,, Kurrachee.....	1 57	0 12
,, Madras	1 27	0 9

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 21st April, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 21st April, 11-56 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 21st April, 10-10 A.M. ; via Turkey, 19th April, 9-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right into London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 19.

Scovell, Major, 26th Regiment, on leave, from Dinapore.
Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel, Asst Quarter-Master General, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Browne, Colonel, 109th Regiment, on leave, from Roorkee.

APRIL 21.

Anderson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Hills, Colonel, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Umballa.
Hughes, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, from Dapolée.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 19.

Phelps, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Belgaum.

APRIL 21.

Anderson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Loch, Capt in, 19th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Scovell, Major, 26th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant, Quarter Master General, on furlough, to England.
Campbell, Captain, Bengal Corps of Guides, on furlough, to England.
Clarke, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Maclean, Staff Assistant Surg., Bengal Medical, on medical certificate, to England.
Thornton, Lieutenant, 5th Bengal Fusiliers, on medical certificate, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 12th April 1873.

The following order are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 24th March 1873, directing Asst Surg E C Markey, 2nd Battn 25th Foot, to assume medical charge of convalescents leaving Meerut on 1st April 1873.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 24th March 1873, directing Staff Asst Surg J B Wilson, MD, attached to the 1st battn 11th Foot, to proceed to Umballa, and report himself for duty.

Dated the 27th March 1873, directing Staff Asst Surg J B Wilson, MD, to proceed to Jullunder, and assume medical charge of a detachment 54th Foot, proceeding to Bhagsoo, where he will remain on duty pending further instructions.

Jullunder Brigade Order, dated the 11th March 1873, directing Asst Surg A G Grant, MD, 7th N I, to assume medical charge of the detachment 15th Ben Cavy, in addition to his other duties.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 17th March 1873, directing Staff Asst Surg R Drury, MD, to take medical charge of a party of Royal Artillery proceeding to Umballa and Meean Meer, and on completion of the duty to return to Allahabad.

Dated the 18th March 1873, directing Staff Surg W Ashton, MD, to take medical charge of a party of invalids proceeding to Bombay.

Dated the 19th March 1873, directing the following medical arrangements :—

Staff Asst Surg W N Duggan, MD, to proceed to Dinapore for duty with the 96th Foot.

Staff Asst Surg G A Davidge to proceed to Morar and report himself for orders.

Staff Asst Surg R N McPherson to assume medical charge of a detachment Royal Artillery proceeding to Meerut, and on arrival there to report himself for orders.

Dated the 20th March 1873, directing the following medical officers, who have reported their arrival from England, to proceed to the stations specified and report themselves for duty :—

Asst Surgn S G White, MD, R A, to Lucknow.
Staff Asst Surgeon J H Hunter, to Meean Meer.
Asst Surgn W Curran, to Rawulpindee.

Dated the 21st March 1873, directing the following medical arrangements :—

Surg Maj G Auchinleck, MD, 1st batn 8th Foot, having been relieved of the administrative duties of the Allahabad circle, to resume medical charge of his regiment, at Cawnpore.

Staff Surg E Y Kellett, on being relieved of the medical charge of the 1st batn 8th Foot, to proceed to Umballa and report himself for duty with the 11th Hussars.

Dated the 22nd March 1873, directing Staff Asst Surg E Wilkes to proceed to Lucknow and report himself for duty.

Dated the 23rd March 1873, directing Staff Surg H F Paterson, MD, to proceed to Delhi, and assume charge of the 109th Foot.

Presidency District Order, dated the 29th March 1873, posting Lieut-Col H H Stansfield, on return from furlough, to Fort William for general duty.

Morar Station Order, dated the 27th March 1873, attaching Staff Asst Surg D C Gross to the 26th Foot.

62nd Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 7th Feb 1873, appointing Lieut C W J Hingston, 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt R M Jennings, absent on furlough.

8th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 26th March 1873, making the following officiating appointments, vice Col T A Carey, appointed temporarily to the Brigade Staff :—

Capt E H Webb, 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 28th March 1873, making the following offg appointments, consequent on the return from leave of Major R Smith :—

Major R Smith, Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt E H Webb, 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

11th Hussars—Vety Surg C Percivall, for fourteen days from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Col F W Swinhoe, (13th Brigade,) to Bombay, from the 22nd March to date of sailing of H M's Indian troop ship Crocodile, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Paymaster F B Forster, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

25th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Qrmr T P Geoghegan, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieut Col T W Holland, (doing duty at Umballa,) to Cashmere, Dalhousie, Dhurmsala, the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lieut Col H E Qum, (doing duty at Umballa,) to hills north of Deyrah, or Cashmere, from the 1st May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieut Col A G Forsyth, (Brig Major Saugor District,) to Simla, from date of leaving station to the 15th Oct, on private affairs under the rules of 1868.

Lieut Col G G Cuniffe, (2nd in Command 28th N I,) to Murree, from the 1st May to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Major E A C Lambert, (doing general duty at Allahabad,) to hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lieut J P D Vanrenen, (Adjutant 5th Ben Cavy,) to Nynee Tal, and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Indian Medical Department.—Surg J B White, (in medical charge 42nd N I) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry.—Col J Gordon, (Comdg at Jhelum,) to Dalhousie, from the 1st May to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Col A S Smith, (doing duty as Umballa) to hills north of Deyrah and Cashmere,) from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieut Col W Howey, (doing duty at Meerut,) to Cashmere and Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Unattached List—Bt Capt G Edmonds, (doing duty at Barrackpore,) to Landour and Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 17.)

Mr J W Smyth, Depy Commsr, Lahore, has obtained seven months' furlough to Europe, with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay.

Capt R P Nisbet, Asst Commr, Shahpore, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Lahore during the absence on furlough of Mr Smyth.

Lieutenant R Warburton, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawur has obtained leave of absence for one month.

Mr A Christie, Asst Commr, from the Rawulpindee to the Peshawur District.

Captain G E Macpherson, Asst Commsr, from the Peshawur District to the Sub-Division of Kessowlee.

Mr M L Dames, Asst Commr, from the Sirsa to the Delhi District.

Mr A Anderson, Asst Commsr, from the Delhi to the Sirsa District.

Mr J G Silcock, Asst Commsr, from the Delhi to the Rohtak District.

Mr Lewis Gordon, Extra Asst Commsr, from the Kangra to the Loodiana District.

Mr. F F Beachcroft, Asst Commsr, from the Jhelum to the Gurdaspore District, to hold charge of the Hill Station of Dalhousie.

Mr. J D Fitzpatrick, Asst Commsr, on return from special duty, is appointed to the charge of the Gurgaon District.

Mr. J Frizelle, Asst Commr, Gurgaon, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 10th April 1873.

His Honor the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt F H Conolly, Dist Supt of Police, Gurdaspore, to officiate as Personal Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police.

Mr. W H Mercer, Asst District Supt of Police, to officiate as District Supt of Police, at Gurdaspore, vice Capt. Conolly.

Mr. M Holland, offg Asst District Supt of Police, joined the Kangra District on transfer on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

Mr J S Christie, Dist Supt of Police, has been granted an extension of leave for one month.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Derah Ismail Khan Station Order, dated 1st March 1873, authorizing the Ex Commst Officer to enter in two boats for the conveyance of twelve Invalids of H M's 41st Regt proceeding to join the head-quarters of their Regt, and to make the necessary arrangements for victualling them on the voyage.

Directing Lt Jamieson, H M's 41st Regt, to proceed in charge of the party, and the Medical Officer in charge of the detachment, H M's 41st Regt, to detail an apothecary to accompany the party.

The boats to be entertained for the conveyance of the party to the Koreshi Ghat opposite Derah Ghazee Khan, from which place arrangements had been made with the Mooltan authorities for their progress into Mooltan.

The usual cabins to be erected and the boats to be ready as soon as practicable, in order that the party might reach Mooltan before the 12th March 1873.

Edwardesabad Station Order, dated 15th March 1873, appointing Asst Surg J Kelly, 1st Punjab Infy, to the medical charge of No 3 Punjab Light Field Battery, vice Surg G Farrell, FRCS, proceeding on leave.

Dated 20th March 1873, authorizing the Officer Comdg No 2 Punjab Light Field Bat to entertain a camel with kajawahs for the conveyance of two sick men to Lahore, regimental camels with kajawahs not being available, and the men being unable to travel on foot.

Mr W H Davis, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Kangra Valley Roads Division to the Hill Roads Division.

Mr P J Moran, Asst Engr, 1st grade, 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lt J B Lindsell, RE, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Kohat Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months and two days from the 10th March, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J D Derry, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed furlough for nine months, and subsidiary leave for one month on full pay.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, April 19.)

Mr C Donovan, offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Agra, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st June 1873.

Dr W C Smith to be Supt of the Jail, Almorah, during the absence of Dr Govan, or till further orders.

Mr J H Story, Asst Commsr, Jhansie, to be Supt of the Jail at that Station.

Asst Surg W A D Fasken, offg Civil Surg Bijnour, to be Supt of the Jail at that Station.

Mr. F Kilvert, Asst Supt, Terai Pergunahs, to officiate as Supt, till further orders.

Mr. J S Mackintosh, Asst Secy, to officiate as Under-Secy to Govt, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. F C Daukes, Asst Mag and Collr, to be Asst Secy to the Govt of the North-Western Provinces, vice Mr. Mackintosh.

Mr J C Robertson, Mag and Collr, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge of Allahabad during the absence on deputation of Mr. B W Colvin, or until further orders.

Mr. C W Carpenter, Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Allahabad, in addition to his own duties as Settlement Officer, during the absence on deputation of Mr J C Robertson, or until further orders.

Mr. E C Buck, Settlement Officer, to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, during the absence on deputation of Mr. A Colvin, or until further orders.

Dr W C Smith is placed in medical charge of the Civil Station of Almorah during the absence of Dr Govan, or until further orders.

Lt-Col E Tyrwhitt, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Police, North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Mr C P Carmichael, or until further orders.

Maj T Dennehy, Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, vice Lt-Col Tyrwhitt.

From the 8th March last, the date on which Mr J Smith made over charge of the office of Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, Ghazeepore—

Mr J G Robertson, offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade.

Mr C Donovan, Asst Mag and Collr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade.

From 8th March last, the date on which Mr R D Spedding was relieved of the office of Mag and Collr, Goruckpore—

Mr R D Spedding, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade.

Mr J G Robertson, offg Joint Mag, and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr 2nd grade.

Mr C Donovan, offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Mag and Collr.

From 24th March last, the date on which Mr A Sells received charge of the office of Mag and Collr, Ghazeepore—

Mr J G Robertson, offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade.

Mr C Donovan, Asst

on sick leave and has since died. The *Pioneer* deplores the news of his death. We don't. What we deplore is the loss of an able man."

A MEETING of the members of the Madras Legislative Council was held on Friday, the Right Hon'ble Lord Hobart, president. The Hon'ble Mr. Cunningham moved for leave to introduce the following bills:—"(1) A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws for the Regulation of Ports and for the levy of Port Dues within the Presidency of Fort Saint George. (2) A Bill to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Court of Wards." Leave was granted in both cases to introduce the bills.

THE North Arcot correspondent of a Madras contemporary states that an accident occurred on Saturday week whereby four native girls who had gone to refresh themselves at the well near Trunk Road, Ranipett, were drowned. After the girls tumbled into the water a number of people gathered round the well, but instead of offering the poor drowning creatures any assistance, they quietly waited till the police came without raising a finger to prevent the catastrophe. The correspondent asserts that it is a well grounded belief among the people in the North Arcot district that no one is to save a drowning person unless ordered to do so by the police!

THE *Sindian* says—"The Commissioner in Sind has despatched some mounted policemen to the territories of the Khan of Khelat, a little beyond the Hubb, owing to the attacks recently made on some Pathan travellers, and which we chronicled lately. These attacks continue to be made. It would appear that the local Government has addressed a sharp missive to the Khan, warning him of the consequences sure to accrue if such depredations continue to be committed. The Government has called on the Khan to take the necessary measures for the better government of Lus Beyla; in default, he is threatened with pains and penalties. This is the old story over again. The Khan is something like a certain old gentleman we hear and read so much of; the doggerel applied to the latter may be applied equally as appropriately to the former:—

"When the devil got sick, the devil a saint would be,
When the devil got well, the devil a saint was he!"

"ANUNDORUM BOROOAH'S" personality is causing some of our contemporaries a good deal of agitation. The *Delhi Gazette* assumes that "Anundorum" is a native Civil Servant, and after quoting from one of his pleasant Matheran letters, our contemporary says "Anundorum Borooah's residence in England has evidently benefited the native C. S." But "Anundorum" is less a native than "Rommany Rye" is. He is an elderly English gentleman who haunts the Matheran glades day and night. If in the early morning a person should be met returning from any of the Matheran Points with a gigantic umbrella under his arm, a solah topee as large as a mill-wheel on his head, an enormous bag in his right hand, a long staff in his left, and green spectacles on his nose, half hiding his hairy face—let those who see the sight beware, for it may be "Anundorum Borooah." There are those who say that "Anundorum" is the brother of the Wandering Jew—but they are wrong. Snatching a moment's inspiration from the muse of the "Rommany Rye," we would simply say—

"Anundorum, Anundorum,
Thou art a great Conundorum;
But none the less an entity
That folks mistake your 'dentity."

FROM the estimates of Provincial services, N. W. Provinces, for 1873-74, we find that the entire receipts of the province are estimated at Rs. 1,65,59,177 (£1,655,917), or 2½ lacs above the estimate of 1872-73, and the expenditure is placed at Rs. 1,17,20,874 (£1,712,087) or 7¾ lacs above the estimated expenditure of 1872-73. These totals, however, include two distinct sets of accounts—(1), the current revenue of the Provincial Funds, which has to be set against the current income, and in which there is a fair surplus; (2), the Appropriated Funds or Special Deposits, which have large accumulated balances, part of which it is intended to expend. Setting aside "Appropriated Funds" which are devoted to special objects, and therefore not within the discretion of the Government to expend as it pleases, the Provincial Receipts of the year are estimated at Rs. 1,26,92,623 (£1,269,262), and the expenditure at Rs. 1,25 98,335 (£1,259,833), leaving a clear surplus of Rs. 94,288 (£9,428). The receipts are nearly 7 lacs, and the expenditure 6½ lacs above that estimated for the year 1872-73.

CHOWDREES OOMRAO SINGH AND BUSUNT SINGH, of Sherekote, in the Bijnour district, having deposited in the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 20,000 for expenditure on a school and dispensary, and having died while the question (whether the money should be invested, or in lieu, an endowment given in land) was under consideration, and the heir, the widow of Busunt Singh, having, in consequence of the difficulties in the way of purchasing land, signified her consent that the money deposited should be expended for charitable purposes, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces after communication with the Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Dispensaries, and the Director of Public Instruction, considers that the wishes of the donors may be best carried out by the disposal of the grant in the following way:—*First*, Rs. 1,500 may be allotted to the building of a dispensary, and Rs. 2,500 to the building of a school. *Secondly*, the balance, Rs. 16,000 may be invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, the interest to be expended on the maintenance of the school and dispensary in the following proportions:—Dispensary, Rs. 300; school, Rs. 340. The dispensary will receive from Government the usual grant-in-aid *given* to a first-class branch, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to give a grant to the school equal to half the sum which it may be decided to spend on tuition in the event of the school fulfilling the usual conditions. The dispensary is to bear the names of the chowdrees.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MATHERAN, 19TH APRIL.

MANY of the people up here find that they made a great mistake in not securing houses before the season began. The hot weather set in so violently that almost all people felt they must get a change if it could be contrived. Wives and children could not stand the heat, and must *go to the hills to avoid the ills* of their own localities. Only one man here and there can get away, but most men can contrive a change for wife or child where health or sickness is part of the question. Many delay to take a house because they hope to pull through without a change and the expense which change involves. The result is that those who can least afford extravagance have to pay highest. Some of the houses here have let for two-fifths more than usual and for less time than the full season. The father of a family should look out and close for a house before the season commences, whether it be for the season preceding or for that following the rains. The reason is clear. He has a larger choice and he can get his selection at the usual rent; whereas by waiting, the houses he would like may be taken and he may have to pay higher rent for one he does not like nearly so well.

One more word about the roads, which are really the only discomfort about the place. As I have said before, all the roads which are not naturally good are washed out of all form during the rains, and are left rough, rugged, and nobbly by the time the rains are over. When the rains are over these rugged places are covered over with many inches of dust. Such places are dangerous to go over at any pace, because the horse or the pedestrian may get on an ugly stone concealed by the treacherous dust and come a cropper where least expected. If the superintendent can carry out generally the system of road shaping which he has inaugurated, and will keep people at work during the rains to rectify any defect and keep the surface in shape, we shall have good roads, safe roads, and, above all, freedom from that overwhelming and excruciating dust, dust which does not belong to the place as the beautiful, dense, green foliage does, but dust which comes of the bungling hands of man.

Now for a few words about the points. I have known persons to be up here for weeks and know nothing about the points. Some such persons with help would have seen them all. Others are such genuine lovers of nature that with nature before them they need no help, and instead of tearing round the points as they would round Rotten Row, they go so that they may lose nothing of the beauties of the scenery. Well, there are morning points and evening points and points that may be made either morning or evening, according as you approach them by easterly or westerly roads.

MORNING POINTS.—*Panorama Point* is specially a morning point, because the visitor has so much shade on the road from it. Those who once get to the point in time to see the sun rise, will do so again and again, and will find it vary every time. *Porcupine Point* and *Louisa Point* constitute a delightful morning ride or walk. The order of taking them will depend on the position from which the start is made. *Echo Point* and *Landscape Point* are prime in the morning and should be visited at different hours from sunrise. The echo which is heard at Echo Point from the Louisa range seems to come from Latham Lodge or Stone House, and may be made very amusing according to the tone and words uttered (of other echoes a few words anon). The *Chowk Points*, major and minor, are delightful as either morning or evening rounds. Of the two roads that diverge from the Clarendon Hotel, it is better to take the left for either the morning or evening round, because in the morning if the sun is up you have the more sheltered part for the return when the sun is higher; and in the evening the same course will be found preferable. *Garbut Point* is also an equally pleasant ride for morning or evening, taking the road on the right hand after having passed the road to Panorama Point on your way to the toll. Soon after you have ascended the Garbut range a very pretty view of the road up from Narel will be obtained; especially of the track across the midway plateau, and of the three uppermost elbows, which it is always so jolly to approach as you then know you are near the top of the ascent; and when you are mounted on one of the bad bits of the hill, it is pleasant to feel that you are approaching some level places.

I must bring the evening points into another letter.

ANUNDORUM BOROOAH.

KURRACHEE, 16TH APRIL.

I HEAR that the postal department between Hyderabad and Sooregam is to be abolished from the 1st of June. By this retrogressive measure, the mails will be conveyed between this and Bombay bi-weekly by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers. The public, and especially the mercantile community, will suffer a deal of inconvenience by this proposal. I learn from a reliable source that the Commissioner in Sind has sent in a strong protest against the carrying out of the gubernatorial order for stopping the land mail service. The importance of a daily mail in a commercial seaport town like this cannot be overrated. It is a pity the Government should have so hastily despatched an order without consulting the local authorities on the public convenience. If retrenchment is required let it be carried out where it is most needed, and where the public monies are literally frittered away. A number of buildings have been erected on the line between Hyderabad and Sooregam for the use of the postal department, and a large number of tanks and wells have been built at an enormous cost, and these will all be going to rack and ruin. We cannot comprehend the policy that dictated such a course to Government. We are going to have our railway extended, and our commerce developed on the one hand, and on the other, Government is trying to put us back a century in the march of advancement by depriving us of our daily post. We trust the Government will seriously reconsider the matter, and allow things to stand as they are, if they have not already entered into a *pucka* compact with the B. I. S. N. Company.

Every rainy season the town of Kotree used to be inundated by floods pouring in from the surrounding plains, and from the river Bahrun overflowing its banks about 7 or 8 miles above the town. Various proposals were made from time to time by the local authorities for diverting the water lower down the town. The Railway Company was asked to contribute a moiety towards the scheme of either digging a channel or raising a long bund, but as the railway line in this particular locality runs on hilly ground, the railway authorities were indifferent as to having the work executed or not. At last in the past rainy season, when the town of Kotree was in imminent danger of being submerged and of being swept away, the authorities strenuously moved in the matter, and had a proposal for building a costly bund sanctioned. The work is given out on contract, and we may fairly expect it to be promptly gone on with. If this work had long before been executed, Government would not have lost the excellent court-house with its furniture, and the public a number of their houses, which gave way to last year's floods. They would have done well to have kept a note of the adage "a stitch in time saves nine."

An insolvent court has long been felt a desideratum in Kurrachee. There are a number of people here, who, when they get involved in debt, levant to some safe harbour to prevent their being ensconced within the four walls of that mansion where unrelenting creditors consign their debtors. They make their appearance again only when their creditors are dead or gone abroad or their debts time-barred. Now there could be no greater impetus imparted to trade than by allowing persons involved in debt to shake off the heavy burden of their debts by a resort to an insolvent court. It would leave them free and unfettered again to carry on their trade, which would thus develop to its full extent as not being hampered by any hindrance, let, or restraint. It is on the grounds of public policy recognised and adopted at home as well as in all civilized countries, and it is on this score that I advocate its introduction into this province. It is a means to an end, and that end is—the free development of trade and commerce without any restraint. According to the present state of things, debtors manage to proceed to Bombay in disguise or otherwise, and there seek the protection of the law which this province denies them. What respectable trader or merchant would risk his honour by trading here, and in the event of a failure in business or in any enterprise, put his liberty and all at stake? By this I do not mean to be understood that all the other merchants who are trading here are wanting in respectability, but I simply state that an honest man has much to fear in his adversity from his unscrupulous creditors. The editor of the *Sindian* has always been against the introduction of the insolvent laws into this province, but he has failed to assign any tangible reason for his line of argument, beyond the hackneyed one of shaking credit in its very foundation. How is it that no such consequences as he pictures have ensued in Bombay, and how is it that the press in Bombay has not said anything against it? Would the Bombay press have ever remained silent for a moment if the insolvent laws worked any injury or detriment to the mercantile interests of the place?

ADEN, 10TH APRIL.

MR. A. GOOLAM HOOSEIN has already chartered a native brig for the conveyance of his purchased railway trucks, carriages, &c., &c., to Bombay. A Mr. George Wroughton from Bombay has been engaged by Goolam Hoosein, as an engineer, to look after the locomotives and such like things. A railway line from the railway stores to the post office pier has been laid and the things will be taken down to the pier by means of waggons and from the pier loaded in large barges, which will take them to the brig, lying at anchor, a little out from the pier. The railway line passes right through the compound of the Steamer Point post office, both side walls being knocked down at the expense of Goolam Hoosein, under a condition to rebuild the walls on the original model. When the locomotives, carriages, &c., &c., were brought to Aden, there was no post office building erected on the way straight from the pier. The locomotives are not to go in this brig, they will be taken down by a second available opportunity to Bombay.

The s. s. Calcutta brought mails from Zanzibar for Aden, &c., for East and West, at midnight of the 7th instant. The Calcutta will relieve the Punjaub plying between Aden and Zanzibar, and the latter will go to Bombay to have her bottom cleaned, after her arrival from Zanzibar.

"KEFATOMEATATERIN," was the note sent by a farmer to a school-teacher in the potato-digging season, to explain his boy's absence from school.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

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THE RE-SETTLEMENT OF THE SHOLAPORE TALOOKA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you can spare me a corner in your paper I shall be glad to say a few words regarding the leading article in your issue of Saturday last on the re-settlement of the Sholapore talooka. Admitting the correctness of the principle that Government is bound to limit its demands in the shape of land tax to the lowest amount necessary for the proper administration of the country, the principle is of no practical use and cannot be practically applied. How is the lowest amount necessary for the proper administration of the country to be ascertained, and supposing it could be estimated, how is no provision to be made for the increased expenditure which may not unreasonably be expected during the thirty years which the settlements now made have to run? I think I could prove that the principle itself is wrong, but it hardly seems necessary at this stage to do so, nor will I touch upon the question whether land revenue is a tax or rent, as that would open up a field for discussion for which I have neither time nor inclination. I rejoice to see that you admit a land tax to be the best form in which taxation can be taken, and so far I entirely agree with you. A *permanent valuation* of the land as a basis for all future taxation is, as a very little reflection will show, impossible; for the value of land is not fixed and immutable but is constantly changing, and a valuation made now may, in a few years, in the ordinary course of events, be entirely vitiated. I allude to the changes which the opening of new roads and establishment of new markets effect in a district. The value of land in villages which are at present without means of communication and at a distance from a market will be entirely altered when these disadvantages are removed by the opening up of new roads; climatic influences even may change to an extent which is not to be disregarded and which prevent the possibility of any permanent valuation being made. It is possible that your remarks about a permanent valuation may refer simply to a classification value of the soil without regard to extrinsic considerations, and if so, there is no difficulty about it; in fact I imagine the classification of soils which preceded the new settlement may be considered permanent. But supposing a permanent valuation can be made, what advantage would it be to the wretched ryot to know that his land was permanently valued at so much unless the valuation was accompanied by a guarantee that no future increase of assessment should exceed a certain percentage of that value?

With regard to the resettlement of the Sholapore talooka, which forms the subject of your article, it appears that the assessment has been raised 77 per cent., and although it may be proved to demonstration that the new rates which cause this increase are so moderate that with ordinary care and energy on the part of the cultivator he can, after paying the Government demands, retain a share of the produce amply sufficient for his wants, still it is impossible to deny that the sudden raising of assessment to double (and in some cases to four or five times) that which he has hitherto had to pay *is* a great hardship, and there is no doubt that in many cases the ryot is unable at once to adapt himself to the increased demands upon him and that he falls into difficulties from which he too often never recovers. Now what is the remedy for this—lower the assessment, you will say. But if the new assessment is really a fair one, as I firmly believe it to be, and no more than the land is capable of paying and still leaving an ample margin of profit for the cultivator, it would be unjust to Government to impose a lower assessment; and if the hardship consists, as I maintain, not in the actual amount of rent demanded from the cultivator but in the *suddenness* of the demand, the remedy surely is clear and consists in gradually increasing present payments till they come up to the sum at which the new assessment is fixed. I would propose that in every case where a man's payments are increased by the new assessment more than 25 per cent., he should only be called upon to pay an increase of 25 per cent. the first year, and that the next year a further 25 per cent. on his old payments should be demanded from him and so on till the total of the new assessment is reached. There is no practical difficulty in this scheme, the system of yearly increasing payments is well known and has long been in use in the case of lands reclaimed from the sea, &c., where, in consideration of the expense of reclamation, a gradually increasing rent is imposed.

The adoption of some such plan as the above would, I believe, go far to do away with the discontent and opposition with which, from all accounts, new settlements are being received, and the relief which would thereby be afforded to the ryot is so evident that it is unnecessary to dilate on it; the strain of the sudden increase removed, Bapoo would have no occasion to resort to the soucar and would cheerfully accept the order of things which his soul now abhors.

14th April.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While rumours are flying about to the effect that it is intended to supersede those officers of the late I. N. now serving in the Marine who are entitled, in terms of Sir J. Wood's Despatch No. 55 of 28th November 1862, para. 11, to advancement in the different departments under Government which they were invited to join, when the I. N. ceased to be an effective service, it may not be out of place to mention a few facts connected with their several careers, so that it may be understood by their friends and others, that if such supersession does take place, it is through no fault or want of merit on their part, but simply because their claims have not been brought forward by those whom they had every right to expect should do so. Of the Commissioned Officers (executive branch of the I. N., in the Marine, there are but five now left exclusive of the present superintendent) and I submit that their services, both war and civil, have been such as should merit the utmost consideration from Government. Their lengths of service are 28, 23, 22, 21, and 17 years, respectively. One gallantly led a naval brigade in Bengal, at a time when men in India spoke with bated breath and carried their lives in their hands, and for which he received the special thanks of the Supreme Government. Before this for several years he had been actively engaged in the Straits, Coast of Borneo, and other parts of the China Seas in suppressing piracy at that time when the H. E. I. C. had to take their share of such work. Another served during the Persian War, commanding an open gunboat at the taking of the forts of Mohumrah under, perhaps, as heavy a fire, while it lasted, as one would care to see. Another actively engaged at the bombardment of Jeddah and at the taking of Beyt and Dwarka. Another did good service during the whole of the Persian campaign, and the last served conspicuously with the Naval Brigade which landed at Dwarka—and all have more or less distinguished themselves in many a gallant unrecorded skirmish on the coasts of Persia, Arabia, and the Red Sea in maintaining British honour, protecting the interests of British subjects, and enforcing that peace and tranquillity amongst many a turbulent and warlike race, which has caused them at length to turn their swords into ploughshares and so enrich India with the valuable and precious produce of their country. All (it may be with one exception) have been decorated for war services. In the conduct of their civil duties they have not been less fortunate. Some commanded Government vessels during the Abyssinian Expedition, and by their tact and judgment in the performance of their several duties ashore and afloat elicited the special thanks of Lord Napier of Magdala and the warmest encomiums of the principal transport officer. One had the honour of being appointed a member of the special committee directed to examine and fix upon the most suitable landing place for troops, &c., on the Abyssinian coast. Another took an active part in the organization of the new Indian Troops Service at Bombay, which resulted in calling forth the remark from Admiral Mends in a recent despatch, "That the arrangements and plant for landing and embarking the troops here were the most perfect and complete he had ever seen." The same officer's connection with the Abyssinian expedition is too fresh in the memory of the mercantile and shipping communities to require anything but a passing allusion here; suffice it to say, that he, through the late Captain Young's long-failing health and subsequent much-lamented death, had chiefly (to quote from a despatch) "the merit and honour of having prepared and fitted out the grandest military force that ever left the shores of India." And in your own paper of October 13th, 1868, where an excellent description is given of the trying work that had then to be performed, you were good enough to mention his with other names in the following terms—"Our readers, as well as the authorities, know how heartily, steadily and successfully these public servants performed their duty." One has commanded an expedition laying a submarine cable; another has been sent on special duty to Africa; one has been employed for a time, on account of his long service and varied experience in the Persian Gulf, in the political department; and others, while in England, have improved themselves in different branches of science and modern inventions in the hope that the knowledge acquired may yet be found profitable to Government—and I need scarcely add that all have at all times rendered the most willing service afloat in cases of shipwreck, danger, and distress. Government have always readily acknowledged their services, and there is not one of the five who do not hold resolutions in which thanks have at various times been conveyed to them.

Is it possible, then, in the face of the statements I have made (which are, I may mention, extracts from official documents, &c.), that Government can consider that not one of the officers alluded to is fitted for or has sufficient experience to be a Superintendent of Marine, and that a more talented and able individual must needs be sought elsewhere? Why, Sir, they themselves have crawled along the very self-same steps of the ladder which the present superintendent did to reach his greatness. I trust, however, that this cursory mention of the special services of the neglected five may be the means of calling forth a record of the career of those named to supersede them, when it is pretty well known who would gain by the comparison. Your earnest protest against the injustice alluded to (in your issue of the 15th) has been gratefully received.

Mazagon, 18th April. SUO MORTE.

THE PRABHU COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are glad to state, for the information of your readers, that we have learnt from a reliable source that the promoters of the Fancy Dress Ball of the Prabhu community intend at last to give effect to the suggestions which we made to them on the 18th April 1872 relating to a proposal to adopt measures for the amelioration of the condition of the helpless and destitute Prabhu widows and orphans. They have raised a subscription, and have gathered a sum exceeding one thousand rupees, and it is their intention to circulate the list among the other members of the Prabhu community. This is no doubt capital. The work seems to have been undertaken with earnestness, and we would here only beg to make an allusion to the present practice which is followed when anything is to be done. A few persons think of a project, and if necessary, prepare subscription lists and send them round in the community. When such lists are circulated, those who are acquainted with the object of the project only subscribe, others decline, while some give an excuse stating that there is no guarantee of the funds collected being properly used. The consequence of this is that many projects which have been started have failed, simply because people do not perfectly understand the object for which they have been started. If the projects are freely discussed in an assembly, the discussions will show clearly on what grounds they are based, how they will be carried out, and how the funds raised would be secured in the hands of the managers, and, in short, everything concerning them would be safe and certain, and there would be no cause for misapprehension of their ultimate success, the result of which will be the true welfare of the community. We also hope that the benevolent object which they have begun will embrace the wants of the entire community in all respects. For our own part, we shall be happy to offer them our suggestions if they will accord to us permission to do so, and render such other assistance as would be required of us. In conclusion, we sincerely hope that as they have made a commencement to devise measures to afford relief to the distressed, God will make their endeavours successful.—We have, &c.,

17th April. J. J. JAYAKER & Co.

THE METEOROLOGICAL "W." OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Independent of the faith of "A Believer in W.'s Theory," the character of "W." for prescience has been pretty well established, and notably so to his own satisfaction, which is a great gain to one who is able to discern the signs of the times!

In his *Apologia*, published the other day in the *Times of India*, "W." offers, by way of explanation and reply to my criticisms, that much, very much, of his weather computations give him *blank results*.—[*Sotto voce*—The results have been blank for *the* Bombay area for the last three months!] After this fatal admission neither he, nor any other for him, need take the trouble to persuade the thinking public that it is a possible matter to verify his prognostications by the actual results of the weather. And this is the point which I maintain.

"W." may obtain coincidences in some instances, but there is such a thing as winning by a *fluke*! However, as far as I am concerned in this discussion, I can confidently say that "W.'s" prognostications for *the* Bombay area have yet to be verified. It is no excuse to urge in extenuation of his failure that because Bombay happens to be situated between two weather centres, that it is enough, and to the point, if on one side or the other of Bombay certain disturbances specified by "W." have been experienced.

When "W." mentions that certain disturbances will occur in a particular locality and month, and so on for each succeeding month, and these predicted disturbances do not tally with the real state of the weather in those respective months, I will not, after the plea he puts in, dispute his claim to infallibility as a meteorologist, because of his singular reliance on the *unique* doctrine of rotations which he has ingeniously invented, and which does not fail to give him the invariable result he now contends for, characterized by him as a *blank*!

The lecture to which "W." treats the public on the freaks of the weather, or which, in other words, is a jumble descriptive of negative and positive influences, as far as I can perceive, does not help him over the stile; nevertheless, since he considers himself entitled to a large percentage of verification among the blanks, he may, if it will suit him better, have them all, instead of a modest moiety; and since his system (?) is based on this principle, he can well afford to ignore all hypothesis and jugglery, especially the jugglery of dates, which shows up his failures so incisively. I learn now for the first time, that *that* which is negative in "W.'s" prognosis is true, and must be placed to his credit, while that which is positive *on the side of the weather*, is the converse in reference to his prognosis, a doctrine which, however closely it borders on the *reductio ad absurdum* theory, will certainly, in the future, save "W." against further adverse criticism; and I am content on such ground to leave him, notwithstanding his polite epithets to me, a solitary individual who believes in a philosophy educed out of the inner consciousness of his meteorological lucubrations, and which, I trust, he may elaborate in the sequel by the negative testimony of *blanks*!

Before closing my letter I must not omit to notice an effusion that appeared in the columns of your local contemporary, shortly after my last letter. I admired the enthusiasm of "W.'s" familiar, which strangely resembled the energy of "John Brown to the rescue!" The writer, however, having a faith that is quite exemplary in the unfortunate "W.'s" forecasts, paradoxically begins by saying he "will not reply to Robert Burns," and yet replies to him; still this is not so crude as the fact of his admission of ignorance on the subject on which he is writing, and thereafter manifesting a competent knowledge of it, mixed up with remarks on sundry points, such as forecasts from "insufficient data," and of "correct" results, of "close observation," and failure of keeping notes: marry, the henchman is as erratic as the chief whom he is rash enough to defend in print! I would say in Latin they were a noble pair of brothers, but a little of the niceties of writing vexes this credulous believer in "W.'s" theory, and I am not so inhuman as to excite him in these dog days, and so, perhaps, produce a domestic explosion as a counterpoise to the absence of those meteorological disturbances "W." predicted. Seriously, "A Believer in W.'s Theory" had added nothing to the "discussion," although he has made himself "understood in sound English" to be one who has faith—that substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen which is about the size of "W.'s" predictions.

ROBERT BURNS.

CHESS.

WE give below a game (as far as it has gone) that is being played by correspondence between a member of the Bombay Chess Club and a player of the Southern Presidency. It looks more like a game played over the board than by correspondence, and does not seem to promise much for Bombay in a contest which is pending, we believe, between the Chess Clubs of Bombay and Calcutta. But it is hardly fair to draw conclusions from the play of an individual as to what the play of his club may be when the play will be conducted by a committee of the best players of the club.

There are circumstances, however, which we should think render it undesirable that the Bombay Club should engage in such a contest at the present time. The champion of our side has been ill and is still so far from well as to make it probable that he may be ordered home by any mail; and the unsettled state of affairs about the Club premises for some months past has been subversive of all Club play. The Club is well settled now and in a few months may be ready for battle, but we do not think it is at present.

BOMBAY. WHITE.	MADRAS. BLACK.
1 P to K 4.	1 P to Q 4.
2 P takes P.	2 Q takes P.
3 Q Kt to B 3.	3 Q to Q sq.
4 B to B 4.	4 K Kt to B 3.
5 P to Q 3.	5 B to B 4.
6 B takes Kt.	6 P takes B.
7 Q to R 5.	7 P to K 3.
8 P to K Kt 4.	8 B to Kt 3.
9 Q to Q Kt 5 ch.	9 Kt to Q 2.
10 B to Kt 3.	10 K B to B 4.
11 B to R 4.	11 Castles.
12 Q takes Kt.	12 Q to B 3.
13 Castles.	

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 28TH MARCH.

A LONG exciting day at Aintree and a night journey home again from Liverpool, is not exactly the thing to make the pen slip readily over the paper, so if my letter be not quite up to the mark, I must crave your readers' forbearance and ask them to make allowances for the scene, the simpkin, and the heat of yesterday. When Disturbance cantered home, an easy winner by six lengths, in front of the favourite Ryshworth for the Liverpool Grand National, that Derby of Steeple-chases, how bitterly must Mr. H. Chaplin have regretted that he ever severed his connection with Captain Machell, who, in Hermit's year, secured for the squire of Blankenny not only the blue riband of the turf but £140,000 in bets. In this instance the popular Lincolnshire Conservative M. P. must have felt defeat, at the hand of his very talented late confederate, doubly bitter, for not only were his very nearly correct calculations as to his horses' chance upset, but he and his friends have lost immense sums of money. So certain was he of Ryshworth's success that, immediately after the last race at Lincoln, the horse was brought out stripped, Boxall having donned the rose-jacket and cap, and a full dress rehearsal took place when, doubtless, the horse both galloped and fenced admirably, going at his jumps with the boldness of a lion. Captain Machell, now in confederacy with the youthful Lord Aylesford—who has lately, on both the original jurisdiction and appellate sides of the court, administered a lesson to 60 per cent. money-lenders—has lately transferred his string to the care of Joseph Cannon, brother of the famous Danebury jockey, and it is a great feather in the cap of the young trainer, that he should have won the greatest steeple-chase in the world, at the first time of asking. I have not copies of my notes, but I think you will find that since the publication of the weights I advocated the claims of Reugny, till he was suddenly driven back in the betting and Disturbance came into favour when, seeing that the latter was intended to do battle for the confederacy, I at once declared in favour of Capt. Machell's horse. I think also that I hazarded the opinion that being possessed of such high racing powers, Ryshworth, if he stood up, would be placed. Disturbance was bred by Mr. James Barber, who sold him to Mr. Baltazzi for a "monkey," who again let his present owner have him for double that sum. The horse galloped at Liverpool the day before the race, but the "talent" would not have him at any price, declaring that he pulled up leg-weary and distressed: accordingly he was driven to a long price, his owner, through the instrumentality of certain shrewd commissioners, backing him for a vast sum of money. No animal ever started a better favourite with the public than did last year's winner, Casse Tete. You know my views regarding this mean-looking bag of bones. Mr. Brayley may thank luck alone for her success, for, had not all the good horses come to grief or been knocked over, she would never have been heard of in connection with this race. Her chance in this instance was disposed of in a peculiar manner, her bridle breaking in the first round. When news of her misfortune reached town, all the members of the theatrical profession, who invariably follow the fortunes of the very straight-going Mr. Brayley, were profoundly affected in mind and purse, and the Happy Land was played solemnly indeed. If there was grief in front of the foot-lights and behind the scenes, there must have been lamentation and woe in the Household Brigade who had piled their gold on Footman. Great was the consternation when this absolutely perfect fencer, at the second fence in the second round, when going as well as anything in the race, came a regular purler and Lingerer jumping on him, smashed some of the prostrate horse's ribs and seriously injured his shoulder. A report flew over the course that the poor animal's neck was broken, but such is not the case. This accident is attributed by young Marsh, who stood to win £3,000, to an unmanageable crowd at Fan's fence. There is sorrow also in the stately mansion of Beau Desert, for Cinderella was so knocked about in the first round and has so injured her fetlock, that it is hardly possible she can run again. She had been entrusted by the Marquis of Anglesea with a goodly sum. She had been backed by hundreds in the stands who groaned when they saw J. Adams compelled to pull her back and stop her. With the Epsom and Surrey red hot partisans of Cecil, I certainly expected to see the Cesarewitch winner run well forward, but he is a slovenly jumper, dwelt at the brook, and, much to Bobby Wyatt's disgust, got into it. I know not, but do not think, that in Broadlea Lord Pontill has a second Lamb; both horses are of the same size (Lamb is now defunct) and colour—the similitude there ends. Broadlea could not keep on his legs and came down at the canal in the second round, bringing Crawler and Mr. Yates on the top of him. Two rank outsiders were out of the hunt almost as soon as the contest began, viz, Huntsman and Ismael, who would not look at their fences, but a third outsider, Columbine, was next to Ryshworth, and as they neared the straight run in, was leading. The Grand National of this year, as was the case in 1872, has been signalized by favourites being ingloriously disposed of by unlooked-for accidents, and the amount of money lost and won is fully as much as that which changes hands over the Derby itself. The weather was glorious, a cloudless sky of Cambridge colour, and the heat quite equal to that of May. Liverpool is a good-sized town most will admit, but, big as it is, it could not provide accommodation for the many thousands who visited it. Many, when at the fatal hour of eleven the public-houses by this hateful act were forced to shut their doors, found themselves on the street and had to pass the night *al fresco*, completely left out in the cold, though that was no very great hardship, provided beer and 'baccy had been plentiful. After riding in a third-class carriage with a first-class ticket—a disgraceful robbery on the part of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway officials—we found ourselves at Aintree, at the back of the Grand Stand and amidst a concourse of good, bad, and indifferent, certainly not less numerous that we are accustomed to see massed at Epsom. The road from Liverpool to the course was choked with vehicles of all sorts. Five large stands had been erected and there was no standing room in any of them. Betting-men swarmed, and so did, according to a police notice posted very widely, "expert thieves who evidently attend for the purpose of stealing valuable watches and breast-pins." Of ladies there were very few, but I noticed the still lovely Marchioness of Hastings and Lady Stamford. Ireland sent over a very strong Ulstercad contingent, whilst Yorkshiremen and Lancashires elbowed their way about heedless of curses or consequences. I notice in the columns of a Conservative paper of this morning, that Lord Sefton, whose reserved portion of the stand appeared almost deserted owing to the absence of the usual party of ladies consequent on the presence in the neighbourhood of a very young gentleman who for the moment occupies all Lady Sefton's attention, but to what the remark refers, I am unable to say. It is *de rigueur* at the Grand National, that each jockey should appear in bran new colours, and a beautiful sight it was to see the twenty-eight take their preliminary over the hurdle. I question if so many really good horses, for the most part in excellent condition, bestridden by so many fine horsemen, ever came together? Footman looked remarkably well, as did the winner and Curragh Ranger, Casse Tete looking decidedly the meanest of the lot. The country was in capital order, and some of the fences had been reduced. The following went to the post for the Grand National Steeple-chase, a Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., and 5 only if declared &c., with 500 added; second to receive 100 sovs. from the stakes, the third to save stake; winners extra. Grand National Course (about four miles and a half). One hundred and eight subs, 29 of whom pay 5 sovs. each.

Capt Machell's Disturbance, by Commotion—Polly Peachum, 6 yrs, 11st 11lb ..... Mr J M Richardson 1
Mr H Chaplin's Ryshworth, 5 yrs, 12st 3lb ..... Boxall 2
Mr W H P Jenkins's Columbine, aged, 10st 9lb ... Harding 3
Mr J S H Maxwell's Reivrscat (h b), aged 11st 8lb (inc 9lb ex) Mr W H Johnstone 0
Mr Morston's Footman, 6 yrs, 11st 5lb ..... R March 0
Mr Sankey's Red Nob, aged, 11st 3lb ..... Mr J Goodwin 0
Mr E Brayley's Casse Tete, aged, 11st 3lb ..... J Page 0
Capt J F Montgomery's Curragh Ranger, aged, 11st 3lb ..... Ryan 0
Mr Jones's Acton, aged, 11st 11b ..... R P Anson 0
Mr W Burton's Lingerer, 6 yrs, 10st 13lb ..... Mumford 0
Lord Aylesford's Reugny, 5 yrs, 10st 13lb ..... J Cannon 0
Lord Queensberry's True Blue, aged, 10st 13lb ... Owner 0
Colonel Fyrne's Loustic, 6 yrs, 10st 13lb .. Mr. Bambridge 0
Lord Anglesea's Cinderella, 6 yrs, 10st 13lb ... J Adams 0
Mr W Wilson's Ismael, aged, 10st 13lb ..... Daniels 0
Mr A Yates's Crawler, 6 yrs, 10st 10lb ..... Owner 0
Mr Wilson's Congress, aged, 10st 10lb ... Mr E P Wilson 0
Mr E Etches's Cecil, aged, 10st 9lb ..... R Wyatt 0
Mr T Horwood's Charlie, aged, 10st 9lb ..... Gregory 0
Mr J Goodlitt's Master Mowbray, aged 10st 7lb. G Holman 0
Mr Dalglish's Solicitor (h b), 6 yrs, 10st 8lb ..... Owner 0
Mr Vyner's Star and Garter, 6

HIGH COURT.—22ND APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

1-73—Dallas and Lynch—Bardot and another v The American ship Augusta—Jeffreson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

141-73—Dallas and Lynch—Bhugwandas Thakurdas v Oomedmull Rottonchund—No appearance.

182-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v Mathooradas Goverdhun—No appearance.

196-73—Leathes, Crawford and Bowey—Nagsey Devrad and others v Solomon Volkart and others—No appearance.

197-73—Jefferson and Payne—Tullochund Hoocumchund v Mohunlall Kesowram—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

617-72—K. Morojee—Muncharam Moolchund v Vithuldas Juggoonath—Mr. Pelle (specially fixed).

193-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Yundrawn Vizlall v Raghoonath Soonderjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

511-72—Dallas and Lynch—Nursingdas Mooltanchund v Ramchunder Bhuchdas.

686-72—Munshi—Govind Balcrishna v Poondlick Narayen.

204-73—Jefferson and Payne—F A Spencer and another v Jugga Ludha and others.

207-73—Jefferson and Payne—F A Spencer and another v Motiram Damodhur.

211-73—Tyabjee—Hirachund Manockchund and another v Jamunadas Venilall and another.

212-73—Munshi—Belasilall Choonilall v Joharimul Fulchund.

213-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Forbes & Co v Fatimabibee and others.

214-73—In person—Lelladhur Oodhowjee v Kesowjee Dhurmsey.

217-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Tribhovundas Hurrywullubdas v Munor Pana.

230-73—Dallas and Lynch—Tribhovundas Jugjivundas v Vrijbhoocundas Narandas.

231-73—Dallas and Lynch—Tribhovundas Jugjivundas v Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

474-72—Dr. Dallas—Laldas Govurdhundas v Jugonnath Goorookosdas—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Part heard.

817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Tricumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore, widow—Dallas and Lynch.

231-72—Shapurjee—Tricumdas Madhowjee v Virjee Jairam—Shamrao.

318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Colmet Mathew de Souza—De Dallas.

199-72—H. E. Hope—GancheeRussoolIssub v Ooka Jewan and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

342-72—Shapurjee—Premjee Cupoorchund and another v Rustomjee Pyramjee and another.

345-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimoobhoy Hubibhoy v Peerbhoy Khimjee.

350-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Vella Virjee v Gungaram Narsoo.

365-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Oomer Jaffer and others v Safoorabai and another—Jefferson and Payne.

381-72—D. S. Garud—Toolsidas Dewjee and another v Viram Wagjee.

594-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hakoobai, widow, v Luckmidas Damjee and another.

786-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Jugjeun Gopall v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

780-71—K. Morojee—Atmaram Manick v Wittoba Pandoorang—Jefferson and Payne.

241-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Chandoo Ragoonathjee v. Bapoojee Narayenseth and others—Ghandibhoy, Judge, Rimington, and Leathes.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

45-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Anton Pokorney v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

778-71—Jefferson and Payne—Joachim Ischude v Framjee Ardasir Davur.

28-71—Tyabjee—The Hon A R Scoble v Cazee Mahomed Hoosein—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile

932-70—Leathes and Crawford—Ramjee Setiba and another v Meerar Poonja—Dallas and Lynch.

SHORT CAUSES.

807-70—Dallas and Lynch—Bappoojee Bhugwant v Rajaram Abajee—J Gopall.

850-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mahomed Jaitha Amraj and others v Bapoo Khoja—No appearance.

14-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee and another v Goculdas Mathooradas—No appearance.

16-73—Jefferson and Payne—Hakumchund Kesowjee v Bhimsey Ghellabhai—No appearance.

171-73—Leathes, Crawford and Bowey—Hirabai, widow, v Thucker Premjee D—No appearance.

72-73—A. Framjee—Purshotum Virchund v Hajee Soomar Khan, &c.—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

503-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Berjorjee Dorabjee and others v Cooverjee Lodha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP WATER WITCH, 8, 1,046 tons, Captain J. Findlay, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

WE yesterday reported that the s.s. Apis had left Aden for Bombay on Sunday morning. We should properly have said Saturday morning.

THE SHIP GLENROY, 1,138 tons, Captain John Bews, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Madras with a cargo of 16,000 Indian maunds salt, and sundries.

THE S. S. SIR BARTLE FRERE, 471 tons, Captain N. Drewitz, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and two hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE S. S. RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain W. Teasdale, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Coast and Goa with ninety deck passengers from different ports.

THE SHIP PEACEMAKER, 1,067 tons, Captain F. Classon, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (November 28th) with a cargo of 1,587 tons coals and 10 cwts. iron nails, and Mrs. Classon and family as passengers. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S.S. M. S. ELPHINSE ONE, 96 tons, Captain J. McNeill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss A Miles, Dr. Hughes, Mr. R. M. Mendonca, Mrs. B. Simmons, Mr. Simmons, and one hundred and forty deck passengers.

THE S.S. MAUD, 843 tons, Captain F. Brittain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (March 4th) calling at Malta, Port Said and Aden, via the Suez Canal, in ballast. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. Arthur Marwood and Mr. Edward Scott. The vessels is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Anderson, Mr. Beezley, Mr. Kennelly, Mr. Pansjo, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Callen, three followers, ninety-six deck passengers, seven horses, and one dog.

THE S.S. KILLARNEY, 1,060 tons, Captain H. O'Neill, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Jeddah, Hoodooda, and Aden with a cargo of 142 bags specie, 88 bales wool, 25 bales hides, 230 bags gum, 12 bales reed pens, 1 bale dates, 689 bags coffee, 19 bales skins, 1 bale aloes, 16 bales munjeet, and 4 bales T. cloth. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				APRIL.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
7	13 m	1	11	Tuesday..... 22	1	23 m	1	11
8	11 a	5	8		7	24 a	4	1
8	39 m	3	3	Wednesday ... 23	2	37 m	3	8
9	3 a	5	5		8	43 a	4	3
9	36 m	4	8	Thursday 24	3	34 m	5	6
9	47 a	6	0		9	39 a	4	9
10	33 m	5	11	Friday 25	4	5 m	6	9
10	25 a	6	4		9	27 a	5	4
11	5 m	6	11	Saturday 26	4	43 m	7	8
11	1 a	6	4		5	5 a	5	5
11	46 m	7	7	Sunday 27	5	20 m	8	5
11	37 a	6	1		5	46 a	5	2
....		.....			6	35 m	8	6
0	25 a	7	4	Monday..... 28	6	25 a	4	7

Moon.—New, 27th, 3h. 32m. A.M.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

—THE following passengers arrived yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bangalore, Captain G. C. Burne. The Bangalore sailed from Sydney 25th March, Melbourne 28th, King George's Sound 3rd April, and Point de Galle 17th April. She experienced fine weather throughout the passage. On the 2nd April, at 11-10 A.M., she passed and exchanged signals with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, bound to Melbourne and Sydney. She brought as cargo, 1 case apples, 3 cases meat, 7 cases jams, 6 cases biscuits, 6 tierces beef, 5 casks tallow, 7 cases butter, 1 case tongue, and 8 cases wine. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Sydney to Bombay—Dr. C. Irving and Mr. W. T. Cross.

From Melbourne to Bombay—Captain H. N. Reeves and Mr. J. Wilson.

From Sydney to Southampton—Mr. Thomas Dyer Edwardes, Mr. T. D. Edwardes, jr., Mr. A. R. Tulloch, Mr. C. Thomson, Mr. H. Burne, Mr. F. L. Edwards, two Misses Edwards, Mr. R. Wilkins, Mr. E. Bennison.

From Melbourne to Southampton—Mr. W. Wragg, Mr. J. Cornish, Mrs. Kenworthy, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs D. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron, Rev. A. Paul, Miss Macarr, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Devlin, child and servant, Miss Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. Bisdee, Miss Bisdee, Mr. W. Chandler, Mr. C. Wakley, and Mr. M. D. Anthony.

From King George's Sound to Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Clifton, infant and servant, Miss Kate Clifton, Mr. F. J. West.

From Sydney to Venice—Mr. and Mrs. Taragnat and two daughters, Miss Smith, Mr. Angelo Marcolo, Messrs. T. and W. Retcliff, P. S. Williams, E. Mount, Grollon, Jousset, Thomas Montgomery, A. Corazz, and P. Giugni.

From Melbourne to Venice—Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson, Miss and Master Wilson, three children and servant, Mr. W. Hick, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lewis, Mrs. J. Wilson, two Misses and Master Wilson; Miss Hervey, Mr. and Mrs. Darchy, Miss Darchy, Mr. J. K. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Gretton, Mr. J. Gross.

From King George's Sound to Venice—Mr. A. Cunningham.

From Melbourne to Suez—Mr. Mills, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Pescock.

From King George's Sound to Suez—Mr. A. McCulloch and Mr. D. McCulloch.

From King George's Sound to Alexandria—Mrs. Macdonald.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

EXAMINATION OF SIR CHARLES WINGFIELD.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

Do your remarks about one going beyond the terms of the settlement apply also to Bengal?—Well, that is a larger question, you see, which I should hardly like to commit myself to an opinion upon. You have the highest authorities giving their opinion both ways. Mr. Stephen supported the levying of a cess in Bengal on the ground that the permanent settlement left the question of cesses entirely untouched. Nobody thought of education or district post roads at that time, and, therefore, the question was left entirely untouched. But in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh the question of cesses was dealt with and provided for, and it is the breaking of this engagement by doubling the assessment that I complain of.

You mentioned a sort of consent we got from some of the owners to this arrangement: in what form was that consent obtained?—The talookdars have an association called the British Indian Association in Oudh, and they had a meeting of that association and they signified their consent.

Mr. Littleton—Do you think, so far as the landowners are concerned, that there is any difference in their mind between local and imperial taxation?—Not the least.

Mr. Eastwick—When you sent your memorial to the Secretary of State or to Sir Robert Montgomery, did you expect they would withdraw these additional cesses?—Having given an assurance that these cesses should not be increased during the settlement, I thought it was due to myself to let the Secretary of State know that.

Do you think the cesses could have been withdrawn at that time, suppose they had got the consent of the talookdars?—Of course they might have been withdrawn.

Mr. Eastwick—Do you think it would be politic to withdraw the cess still?—As it has been always my view that the first condition of polity in India is to avoid the slightest imputation on our honour, I should say it would be politic.

As to representative bodies, what power would you give them in the matter of taxation?—They should not only have a voice in the expenditure, but also in the raising of the local taxes. I would leave them full discretion whether they would impose local taxes or not.

I would ask whether there is any necessity for imposing these cesses on the land at all. Might it not be advantageous to the local Government to raise the money they require for the various objects of a local nature in any way they choose. Other taxes might be imposed, and in that case the cultivators of the land would feel perfectly secure?—Yes; but the defect of the decentralisation scheme has been that the local Governments have had recourse to the landowners to make up the sums which were wanted. They find this remedy an easier way of getting money, and they don't go to anybody else, because the landowner is so very dependent on the forbearance of the local revenue officials. If he does not pay up his land rent on the very day, a messenger may be sent to bring him to the office, and he may be annoyed in a thousand ways.

Would it not be better to keep the landholders perfectly tranquil and secure; we have got this immense revenue from the land, why should we not raise money in other ways?—I would not object to make the landowners contribute in any other way like other classes. But I object to to their being assessed on the land.

I think you said that this additional taxation extended the income-tax in Bombay to a much lower class than the imperial income-tax; do you see any objection to people who have not been touched before being taxed?—I think it would be a dangerous thing to vex the great masses of the people by taxation.

This is a very important matter; do you think that the right way in reference to taxation is not to let any class free?—The poorest classes are supposed in India to pay a larger share of taxation than the rich; their consumption of salt is as much as the rich man's, and as they dress in English cotton, they pay on these. I think the Bombay bill for taxing the non-agricultural rural population, going down to Rs. 50, was cruel and most oppressive.

Mr. Candlish—Do you think the landowners, who consented to the original cess, have in any manner or degree received any equivalent?—Well, you cannot spend £30,000 a year in roads without some improvement.

The Chairman—Can you recognise any distinction between a local rate levied like the local rate in this country; that is to say, by the people agreeing to assess themselves for purposes in which they have a special interest, and an imperial addition to the land revenue levied under the Acts of the different Governments which we have been considering as regards its effects on the people or as regards the justice of levying it; do you recognise a rate so levied under such conditions as something different from a rate levied under local Government Acts?—Certainly. If the time ever comes when representative bodies will levy rates of their own spontaneous will, it will make a great difference.

That would not be a breach of the land assessment?—Certainly not, if all classes are represented in these bodies.

Mr. Beach—Are you aware that there is a very large amount of local taxation in England over which local representative bodies have no control at all?

The Chairman—No rate which is an absolute rate is imposed in these local bodies.

Mr. Beach—The rates imposed by the Board of Guardians are really imposed by the Imperial Parliament.

The Chairman—The duty is imposed of providing for the poor, but the rate is not imposed by Parliament.

Mr. Candlish—But it is a duty which they cannot discharge without levying a rate.

The Chairman—Still there is no absolute rate imposed by Parliament. Parliament, as I said, imposes a certain duty: it imposes no rate.

Mr. Beach—The Board of Guardians have nothing to do with the rate except to levy it. The amount they are required to levy is sent to them by the County Board.

Mr. Candlish—And that is not a representative body.

The Chairman—It is the difference between election and selection.

This terminated the examination of Sir Charles Wingfield.

Colonel Crommelin was re-called, and Colonel Innes, Accountant General of the Public Works Department, appeared with him, and the examination proceeded jointly. These gentlemen supplied the Committee with the details of total sums laid before them on a previous occasion.

The only points of interest which arose related to the new Government House recently built by the Government of Bombay, and the Hydraulic Lift at Bombay.

Mr. Fawcett—What is the charge of £23,000 for under the head of military works at Bombay?

Colonel Crommelin—It is for military expenditure in connection with the new Government House in the way of providing quarters for the Governor's band, the rooms of the Governor's body guard, &c.

Mr. Fawcett—Has a similar sum of money been spent at Madras in such things?

Colonel Crommelin—No; not lately.

Mr. Fawcett—Was it more necessary to spend that money on the Government House at Bombay than on the Government House at Madras?

Colonel Crommelin—I am not aware.

Mr. Fawcett—This country house for the Governor of Bombay, reckoning furniture and all, has cost the people of India something like £200,000. That is an enormous expenditure for a country house for a local Governor. You are aware, perhaps, that it has been said that Government gave its consent to it in a weak moment; no one seems responsible for it?

Colonel Innes—The Government of Bombay is responsible for it.

Mr. Fawcett—But primarily responsible. Would it not have been possible for the central Government or Secretary of State to have checked or stopped it?

Colonel Crommelin—The earliest entry on account of the works in the Budget is 1855-56, when its expected cost was set down at £35,000.

Mr. Fawcett—Including military works and all?

Colonel Crommelin—Including everything I presume. On the 5th Oct. 1867 the Bombay Goverment formed estimates for the edifice, showing the amount of £96,018. It was stated at the time that works had already progressed too far to render any stoppage possible with a view to any revision of the design. The extravagant scale of expenditure and peculiarities of proceeding were severely animadverted on by the Governor-General. In the budget of 1870-71 the amount was stated at 30 lacs. It is not stated in a letter, which I hold in my hand, how often the Government of India interfered in the matter.

The Chairman—When does it appear that the sum actually expended, £157,000, was arrived at?

Colonel Crommelin—On 21st October 1871.

Mr. Candlish—Is the house finished now?

Colonel Crommelin—Not quite.

Mr. Candlish—When was the military expenditure for the quarters of the band and Governor's body-guard, mounting to £23,000, incurred?

Colonel Innes—The most of the military expenditure was incurred between 1866-67 and 1867-68.

Mr. Candlish—£23,000!

The Chairman—Have you any statement of the amount required to complete the building?

Colonel Innes—No.

Mr. Fawcett—After the expenditure had reached the sum of £157,000 it was still continuing to a slight degree?

Colonel Crommelin—In 1870-71 the expenditure is £16,000 odds.

Colonel Innes—There is no expenditure on the work in 1871-72.

Mr. Fawcett—Then it is clear from your evidence that what took place was this: the Government of Bombay suggested this expenditure and the central Government sanctioned it?

Colonel Crommelin—The central Government never sanctioned any part of it except in allowing it to pass.

Mr. Fawcett—What I want to get at is this: would it not have been competent for the central Government to say this, "We consider that this house accommodation is an unnecessary expenditure, and we disallow it?"

Colonel Crommelin—Yes, they might have said that.

Mr. Fawcett—But instead of that they allow an imperfect estimate for £30,000, and that has been exceeded by an expenditure six times the amount, and the more severe the remonstrances the more reckless became the expenditure.

Colonel Crommelin—They certainly carried on the expenditure.

Mr. Fawcett—In spite of all these remonstrances?

Colonel Crommelin—Yes.

Mr. Fawcett—And this shows that in any kind of extravagance the Government of Bombay choose to go in for, the central Government take no notice of it; they censure and censure and more and more money is spent.

Colonel Crommelin—This an instance of that fact.

Mr. Fawcett—There is another large item of expenditure for a hydraulic lift at Bombay. Who suggested that expenditure?

Colonel Crommelin—In 1866 there was a representation from the Government of Bombay that there was a great want of dock accommodation in Bombay, and two plans, which were prepared for an iron dock, were forwarded by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India with a request that they might give the subject their early attention.

Mr. Fawcett—This hydraulic lift is used by navy ships and mercantile vessels?

Colonel Innes—Yes.

Mr. Fawcett—No arrangement has been made as to the appropriation of any fees which may be derived from the use of this lift?

Colonel Innes—I am not aware. I am aware that arrangements have been made for charging certain fees in Bombay.

Mr. Fawcett—But the lift has been made from the general revenues of India?

Colonel Innes—I do not know to what the money is charged.

Mr. Fawcett—Do you know whether the Government will allow the fees which may be derived from the use of this lift to be appropriated by Bombay, or will they be handed over to the central Government?

Colonel Innes—I cannot say, but I presume they will be carried to the general revenue.

Mr. Fawcett—Government has allowed £220,000 of public money to be spent on this semi-commercial undertaking without taking the trouble of ascertaining what the returns would be from it?

Colonel Innes—There was great want of dock accommodation?

Mr. Fawcett—Are the returns to be made over to the Port Trust of Bombay?

Colonel Innes—I cannot say.

There was nothing further of interest during the examination.

EXAMINATION OF COLONEL CROMMELIN AND COLONEL INNES.

(FRIDAY, MARCH 28.)

AT the meeting of the Committee to-day, Mr. Ayrton presiding,

Colonel Cromelin and Colonel Innes were further examined.

The Chairman—You were under the impression that the expenditure incurred for the whole building of the new Government House at Gunnesh Khind did not include the charge for the quarters for the guard. Have you ascertained whether that is correct?

Colonel Innes—We have ascertained that the expenditure did include the cost of the quarters for the guard.

The Chairman—Did it include the cost of the furniture?

Colonel Innes—It did not.

The Chairman—Are you aware whether any steps have been taken to check any such expenditure in future?

Colon l Innes—In answer to a previous question I simply said that the expenditure would be stopped if the Government of India saw fit to interfere. But the Government of India have now taken measures to prevent any such thing in future. Since that expenditure was so incurred in Bombay two arrangements have been made by the Government of India to materially alter their control over what goes on at Bombay. One is that the Account Department of the officer who has charge of the accounts has been brought under the Government of India, and reports direct to the Accountant-General of the Government of India everything that goes on in the shape of expenditure. The other is that the officers of the Finance Department, the local Accountant General, Control and Supply, have now been given the means of knowing how the expenditure goes on, and if the money and supply has been improperly used, or if it was at all liable to be exceeded, they can stop the supplies.

Colonel Alan Johnstone, Assistant Secretary of the Government of India in the Military Department, was next examined. He explained that when he came to England some months ago, he had no expectation that he would be examined by this Committee, and he was not prepared to give it any details except what he had drawn from the India Office here or notes that he happened to have in his possession.

He gave the Committee a history of the various changes which have been made in the administration of the army in India since 1861-62. The army and garrison staff is the first grant in the military budget estimate. Since 1861-62 a great number of items had been increased and a great number of items had been decreased. In 1861-62 the charges on this grant amounted to £512,782, and the following year they were £463,867. They subsequently rose in 1864-65 under the improved scale of staff services which prevailed for the whole year to £493,153, and they stood now in 1871-72 at £465,840. The changes took place in 1862-63 in consequence of the amalgamation of the British and Indian armies.

At this point Mr. Fawcett enquired if it was worth while proceeding with the examination of this witness at present, seeing he had not the means of giving the Committee information as to the details, and seeing that the Accountant General was on his way to this country to be examined on this branch of the expenditure.

The Chairman concurred with Mr. Fawcett that it would be a waste of time to proceed further with the witness, and after some consultation in private, the Committee adjourned till the following Friday.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. GOLCONDA, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers in addition to those whose names we published yesterday:—

For Brindisi.—Mr. W. Bocquet, Mr. F. Wilson, and Mr. C. Wilson.

For Venice.—Mr. Appel.

For Suez.—Mr. F. W. Bodeker, and Mr. G. Schruer.

For Aden.—S. Ebrahim, and G. Sorabjee.

LIABILITY UNDER A BILL OF LADING.

AT the Small Causes Court on Friday last, the case of Messrs. Wheatley and Co. v. John Owen, master of the steam-ship Yeddo, was heard before Mr. O'Leary, First Judge. Mr. Arthur Peile appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Fraser Hore for the defendant.

This was an action brought by George William Wheatley, residing in England and carrying on business in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of George W. Wheatley and Co., by his duly constituted attorney J. L. Madden, against John Owen, master of the steam-ship Yeddo.

Mr. Peile said that this was an action by the plaintiffs as endorsees of a bill of lading for 35 cases of goods shipped on board the steam-ship Yeddo. The bill was signed by Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, and Company, as agents of the ship. 33 cases were delivered but the remaining two cases were short delivered, and it was the value of the missing cases that the plaintiffs now claimed. Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., he continued, who were the agents of the steamer in Bombay, had at first admitted their liability and promised to pay, but he believed it was the captain who had refused to do so.

Mr. Hore—I am instructed that that statement is not correct, for neither my client nor Messrs. Nicol and Co. have ever admitted any liability to pay for the two cases, and I may further say that my client, the captain of the steamer, knows nothing whatever of the bill of lading, or of the people who appear to have signed it. The bill of lading is not signed by him, and the people who did sign it were not my client's agents, and were not authorised to sign it on his behalf. I therefore submit that he is not liable.

Mr. Peile then asked leave to amend the summons by bringing an action against the captain as "agent for the ship."

Mr. Hore thereupon said that the captain was not the agent of the ship in Bombay. The owners of the vessel had their lawfully constituted agents in Bombay, and in any case, whichever way the summons was framed, his client, Captain Owen, could by no means be made personally responsible.

The Judge—I never saw an action brought in this form before. It is impossible that the captain can be held liable.

Mr. Peile—The captain can be held liable as agent for the owner of the ship

The Judge—But you do not mention in the summons who the owner is.

Mr. Peile then asked Mr Hore to give the names of the owners.

Mr Hore—I am not here to prove your case for you, but for the purpose of defending the case on behalf of my client, and I decline to give you any information on any point whatever in connection with this case.

After a great deal of argument on both sides, His Honour decided that he could not possibly give a verdict in favour of Mr Peile's clients. He thought it was very careless indeed on their part not to have seen that the bill of lading was signed by the captain of the ship, as usual in all cases at home, and he hoped that it would be a lesson for them to be more careful in future.

Mr. Peile then elected a non-suit, and Mr. Hore applied for costs, which were allowed.

THE FIFTY THOUSAND BARODA PLUMS.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—

The *Times of India* this morning defends Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee against some news-letter writer, who a fortnight ago said something in a slightly invidious manner as to the tremendous fee, half a lakh of rupees—the *Times of India* calls it *largess*—given by the Gaekwar of Baroda to the able and prosperous Parsee patriot whose comprehensive soul burns for the wrongs of Indore, the aspirations of Guzerat, the simple but ill-understood purity and innocence of Baroda, and the generous political enthusiasm of Bombay. It is plain that patriotism is a fine investment, especially when the patriot has got not a country of his own, but is free to go on circuit and exhibit before crowned heads." The *Times of India*'s explanation is not the most lucid exposition ever penned; but the main point is plain, and that is, the Gaekwar gave the Parsee half a lakh of rupees, "all for his own, to keep," as the children say, and not to hand over to the East Indian Association, of which Mr. Dadabhoy is Secretary. The mysterious labours which earned the "largess" are not explained; Who would not be a heathen Parsee with a smile that is child-like and bland, and to gather in fees half a lakh of rupees, which is the same we can well understand

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSION.

THE Bombay Medical Missionary Dispensary has been for some months under the care of Dr. McDonald. Last month there was an average attendance of 21 patients daily; of new patients 8 daily. The majority are Hindoos; the Roman Catholics and Protestants follow; the Mahomedans are few, the Parsees still fewer. Not much use has yet been made of the Medical Mission Hospital. The accommodation is scant; the want of confidence on the part of the people will not be overcome at once. We learn from a report that Dr. Macdonald has lately prepared, that out-door visiting has its difficulties in this country.

"While the patients are willing to come to the dispensary, although totally unequal to the task of walking, they do not care for the visits of a doctor in their houses. With one exception, the few out-door patients came to us originally as ordinary dispensary patients. In one case which I visited along with our Assistant we were kept in the lane—corresponding to the 'closes' of the Scotch towns—until the patient, in an extreme state of exhaustion from typhus fever, could be assisted out to us. Such a style of visiting is more likely to do harm than good, and it prevents us from gaining that access to the houses and families that we seek."

Dr. M. speaks in high terms of those that share with him in the work of the Mission. He adds:—

"As the patients come in one by one for medical treatment, we have opportunities, often so valuable, of speaking to them personally. Tracts are given to all; a few words of advice, warning, encouragement or information to many, while occasionally we have discussions with the more intelligent and better educated about Christianity, Brahmoism caste, and other subjects that crop up in the course of conversation."—*Bombay Guardian.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

A SHOCK of earthquake, sufficiently strong to break the glass in some of the windows, was felt at Mandalay on the 26th of March.

THE WEATHER AT KURRACHEE.—The *Sindian* of the 16th says—The weather in the mornings for the last three or four days reminds us of what we usually experience in the month of November, or about the setting in of the cold season; last Sunday towards daylight the cold was pretty sharp. Such weather is unprecedented, and indicates some strange meteorological changes.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN MOOLTAN.—Another murder is reported to us from Mooltan. It appears that a kitmutgar in the employ of Mr. Rudman, 41st Regiment, being about to leave the station with his master for Cashmere, went last evening to a woman in the bazaar, for whom he had formed an attachment, and endeavoured to induce her to accompany him to the happy valley. He would seem to have anticipated a refusal on the woman's part, for before visiting her, he had armed himself with a revolver belonging to his master, and finding his arguments had no effect, he discharged one barrel of the pistol at her, wounding her in the chest. On an attempt being made to seize him, the murderer turned the weapon against himself, and the ball passing through his body, he died almost instantaneously. The unfortunate woman survived only about half an hour.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

MADRAS SPORT.—The latest news from the Madras hotels is that the Sunday morning bandicoot-hunting fever has broken out afresh. Early, on the day of rest, while as yet the dawn is dim and grey, dozens of coolies, eager for annas, are seen rapidly carrying large pots full of these creatures to certain young gentlemen in pyjamas, holding terriers, and eagerly pacing up and down their hotel-verandahs, waiting for the coming supply of bandicoots. When they arrive, a room is chosen—all the doors and windows are shut—the pots are broken in front of the dog's noses—out rush the bandicoots—the dogs fly at them—and the young gentlemen stand on tables and chairs looking at the "sport" in high glee, backing their several "dawgs." A young budding solicitor is said to be the *facile princeps* of this noble Sunday morning sport in Madras. He has lately, however, cooled in his ardour for the sport, owing to a severe bite in the calf of the leg from an indiscriminating bandicoot; and a banker's clerk is rising in estimation, in his stead, amongst the bandicoot-hunters, because of a fine bull-terrier which he possesses, a "dawg" that crunched up seventeen bandicoots the other Sunday morning before breakfast!—*Madras Athenæum.*

STRANGE AFFAIR NEAR MADRAS.—A very serious case happened the other day, which was brought to the notice of the Club by a member. A party of six young gentlemen went up for a holiday excursion to Ennore and the beautiful back water which extends up to Doorgarajapatam. Ennore was made their head-quarters, and they proceeded at 6 A.M. from thence on Saturday along the Canal towards Kalangi and Pulicat, intending to be back for breakfast. Now going northwards was an easy affair, as the wind was in their favour, but their return was a difficult and a tedious matter, and as they never contemplated being away from head-quarters for more than a couple of hours or so, they had not taken with them any supplies of creature comforts. The party were literally starved, and at Kalangi were driven to the necessity of living upon cocoanuts, and drinking cocoanut water. One of the gentlemen happened to be a sucking magistrate, and did not appear to relish *his* cocoanut water, as it was not tinged with anything to colour it, or to add to its invigorating and refreshing properties. He therefore threw the nut at the nut of the meek and gentle Hindoo who had given it to him. This individual resented this act of ingratitude by a volley of abuse which so exasperated the worthy young magistrate that, in his excitement, he seized his fowling piece and aimed at his friend, but like the man who fired at a pigeon and killed a crow, he missed his antagonist and hit a poor unfortunate boatman who was sitting behind. On this the village turned out and the youthful magistrate was conveyed to the lock-up and now awaits his trial for attempting to commit wilful murder.—*Ibid.*

THE DANGER OF LAUGHING AT CHOP STICKS.—An opulent and well-known Jewish gentleman, named Mr. Gubboy, charged eighteen Chinamen with criminal house trespass and assault. Mr. Thomas Owen appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Trotman for the defence. The cause and result of this serious affray was as follows:—The defendants, who all lived in the same house in Ezra Street, were yesterday making merry, and while they were eating and drinking, a coachman and two syces, in the employ of the prosecutor, who lived in the neighbourhood, stood close to their gateway which faced the street, and on seeing them consume their food by the help of sticks instead of knives and forks, one of the servants, who was inclined for fun more than the others, burst out laughing, at which one of the defendants took offence, and left his meal and struck him, but met with retaliation. The Chinamen, on seeing one of their brethren being struck, each one armed himself with a weapon, and chased the offenders away, and followed them to their master's house, and the gateway being shut and barred against them by an iron bar, broke open the door with the weapons they had in their hands, went inside of the house unceremoniously, and commenced assaulting everybody who came in their way, not omitting to do justice to Mr. Gubboy (senior), who, it appeared, in company with his son, came down to enquire into the cause of the disturbance. Mr. Gubboy (junior), too, received a severe wound on the forehead by means of an empty beer-bottle being thrown at him. The attorney for the prosecution, after explaining the circumstances of the case, called a coachman, two syces one durwan, and a gardener, and brought to the notice of the magistrate the wounds inflicted on their bodies, by the defendants, which were all of a very serious nature. His Worship, after taking the evidence for the prosecution, expressed a wish to see the place where the disturbance occurred, and fixed 5-30 as the time for that purpose, and on the application of Mr. Trotman, released the defendants on bail for Rs. 100 and a personal recognizance of Rs. 100 each, and adjourned the case till (this day) Wednesday.—*Indian Daily News*, April 15.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

OUR Cabul correspondent writes of dissatisfaction in Candahar. The Governor of Candahar is believed to have written to the Ameer reporting intrigues carried on by Yakoob Khan against him. A letter on its way to Yakoob Khan from Candahar has been intercepted which bears out the report of the Candahar Governor. Much uneasiness is said to be felt in Cabul.

The quarrels between the Sulaiman Khel and Belooches in the neighbourhood of the Bolan Pass are still kept up. We hear of fight after fight, in which sometimes one party, sometimes the other, gets the better.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—In Croup, Quinsy, Pleurisy, Lung and Throat Affections, the utility of this sanitary invention has been warmly welcomed. They are largely sold in every part of the world, and it is believed that not less than five-hundred thousand persons are well and attending to the duties of life, free from pain, who have an Allcock's Porous Plaster somewhere about them, and who, but for the said plaster, would be prostrate upon a bed of agony. *Besides a peculiar pleasant pine odour, halo atmosphere exhales from them by the warmth of the body, imperceptible to the eye, but which envelopes the body in a cloud of this vapour, through which contagion cannot penetrate. In fact, Allcock's Plasters supply an atmosphere like that of a balsam or pine woods, and no doubt attenuate cases. When contagious or infectious diseases are about, they should be worn on the chest or back as preventives.* Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers, with full directions for use, or in any size to suit. Principal Agency for Great Britain and Colonies, 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool. All orders and communications should be addressed to HENRY D. BRANDRETH, General Manager, Allcock's Porous Plaster Company (of New York), 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool, England.

Agents.....BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF MARCH 29.

REASONABLE REQUEST.

Scene—Hounds running; men pulling up, and hesitating at stone wall.

Very young Lady (on clover cob).—"Will those who do not mean to jump get out of the way for those who do?"

PROSPERITY ON PAPER.

Under the able management of our Chancellor of the Exchequer, the revenue amounts to the amazing total of £76,900,000. Happy we. What a prodigiously wealthy nation! Perish individuals. A surplus of nearly five millions sterling for us all, and a coal and meat famine for every one.

A CONSIDERATE HUSBAND.

Young Wife—"'Joined the Junior Pantheon!' O, Alfred, you said when we were married, you'd never care to belong to another Club!"

Alfred—"Yes, my darling; but I thought it